BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 28, 1816. [NUMBER 1257.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſsion of Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſsociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependant thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden, a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, the General Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES as hereafter enumerated, will take place on the 15th of Oct. at the General Sale Rooms, the Sale, each day, will commence at noon.

WOOLLENS,

COARSE,

Blue Striped List,
Blue White ditto,
Aurora White ditto,
Aurora Striped ditto,
Orange ditto ditto,
Scarlet ditto ditto,
Common Yellow White list,
Pale Yellow ditto, "
Buff ditto, "
Sky Blue ditto, "
French Green ditto, "
Emerald Green ditto, "
Ditto Striped, "
Pea Green White, "
Grass Green Striped, "
Red White, "
Black ditto, "
Magazine Blue Striped, "

FINE,

Pompadour,
Emerald Green,
Scarlet,

SUPERFINE,

French Grey,
Mazarine Blue,
Pompadour,
Orange,
Emerald Green,
Popinjay,
Sky Blue,
Violet Purple,
Scarlet,
Black,
Double Coloured,
Scarlet and Blue,

METALS,

IRON SWEDISH,

Flat,
Square,
Very Broad Flat,
Square Large,

IRON ENGLISH,

Very Broad Flat,
Bolts in Bundles,
Flat Bars in Bundles,
Hoops in Bundles,

LEAD,

Pig Lead,
Sheet Ditto,
Red Lead in Casks,
White Ditto Ditto,

STEEL,

Swedish in Kegs,
Ditto, in Faggots,
British in Bundles,

COPPER,

Sheathing Sheets of Different Kinds,
Raised Bottoms,
Flat Bottoms or Round Sheets,
Square Sheets,
Bolts,
Sheathing Nails,
Shot Copper in Casks,

The undermentioned Articles will be put up in small lots; the Woollens in ten yards; of the other descriptions, single Pieces, Pairs or Dozens, on the days specified, for the convenience of Individuals: but this concession is not to interfere with the Standard Sales as prescribed in respect to General Purchasers.

22d OCTOBER,

MEDLEYS,

Brown,
Blue,
Yellow,
Buff,
Sky Blue,
French Grey,
Bottle Green,
Stone,
Fashinable,
Seraglio Ratteens,

FELT,

Scarlet,
Black,

VELVETS,

Blue,
Scarlet,
White Cotton,
Brown,
Black Figured,
Green,
Yellow,

23d OCTOBER,

THICKSETS,

White,
Yellow,
Black,
Brown,

LADY'S CLOTH,

Scarlet,
Corbeau,
Pompadour,
Black,
Bown,

PELISSE CLOTHS,

Brown,
French Grey,
Dark Brown,
Bottle Green,
Dark Green,
Slate,
Grass Green,
Orange,
Blue,
Drab,

BAIZE,

Green,
Red,

24th,

KERSEYMERE,

Mixture,
Black,
Pompadour,
Green,
Blue,
Scarlet,
White,
Spanish Brown,
Buff,
Pea Green,
Brown,
Mens Cotton Stockings,

25th,

Wilton Carpeting,
Camblets of different Colours,
Irish Linen
Knitting for Breeches or Pantaloons,
———Silk,
———Cotton,
———Worsted,
Bed Tickings,
Welch Flannel,
———White,
———Blue,
———Green,

26th,

Blankets White large,
Russia Duck,
Marine Cloth of different Colours,
French Cambric,
Fleecy Hosiery,
Plush,
Shawls, Square and Long } of different Colours,

28th,

MADEIRA,

London particular Market,

To be disposed of per single Pipe.

The Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Military and Marine Services, are permitted to pay as at present, by six Monthly instalments.

29th,

CUTLERY,

Knives of different Sorts,
Knives & Forks of different sorts, and Handles,
Ivory, Green fluted &c. &c.
Best Scissars of Sorts,

30th,

GENERAL STORES,

Adzes, { Carpenter's,
Augers, { Cooper's,

Axes, { Broad, Carpenter's, Felling, Cooper's, Pole,

Axletrees and Handles for Grinding Stone's,

Bolts, { Brass Springs, Iron Balcony,

Bick Iron, { Smiths. and Cooper's,

Bung Borers,
Bill Hooks,

Blocks { Brass Cocked Double, Ditto Single, L. V. Single, L. V. Double,

Brass for Chest,
——Writing Escrutoires,

Compasses, { Caliphers, Coopers,

Boat Chains,

Chissels, { Caulkers, Carpenters, Cold, Turner's, Turning Screw,

Clamps, { Brass for Chest, ——Writing Escrutoires

Brass Castors,
Brass for Chest,
Chalk " " Writing Escrutoires,

Coopers Drivers, { Line Boxes, Iron, Brass,

Glue,
Grid Iron fluted,

Hinges, { Iron side, Garnet, Hook, Chest, Brass Balcony, Writing Escrutoire, Side, Chest,

Handles Iron Saw,

Hasp with Staple { Iron, Brass,

Hammers { Small Coopering, Claw, Clinch, Riveting,

31st,

Hand Hatchets,

Jack Plane { Single, Double,

Moulding Plane of Sorts,

Knives { Cooper Drawing, ——— Hallowing,

Locks { Iron Pad Single, Brass Bramah Door, Door of Sorts, Writing Escrutoire,

Lanthorns { Tin Punched, Muscovy Light,

Mauls { Pin, Double Headed, Top,

Mallet Wooden Nobs, { Carpenters, Joiners, Turning,

Nails { Brass Burnished, " Wire, 6 Penny, 8 Do. 10 Do. 30 Do. 40 Do. Spike, Scupper, Deck, Boat,
Oil Leather Preservative,
Oil Stones in Cases,
Pestle and Mortars, Brass,
Punches Steel,
Plane Irons,
Plyers,
Pepper Mills,
Rings { Brass for Picture, " Curtain, Iron Screw,
Rivets,
Sawsets,
Screws { Brass, Cotton,
Saw's large Hand,
Ditto small Ditto,
Ditto Web, to cut Brass
Vices { Hand, Standing,
Smiths Shears,
Wire Brass,
Wire Cards, for cleaning of Cloth,

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold, will be fixed, for the convenience of the Purchasers, at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees; the latter amount, will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and ten per cent must be paid down by the purchaser, as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be admitted on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured, that no private or intermediate sale of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, until the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale, to be paid for before the period fixed for the ensuing one, on failure of which the ten per cent deposit will be forfeited to, and the unpaid for goods resold, on account of the Company, at each ensuing sale.

Great inconvenience having been experienced in the Warehouse Department by the loss of issue notes, and by their having, in some cases, been kept upwards of a twelve month after delivery to the Purchasers; no treasury note is to be kept, without being presented for an issue note, longer than three months from the first day of the Sale at which the Goods were purchased; and that no issue note is to be kept longer than Six months from the date, without the forfeiture of five per cent upon the amount of the Goods uncleared.

No Woollens or Metals are allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
T. FLOWER,
Committee of General Sales.

BOMBAY, 28th September 1816.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર·થાએ એવીજે·જંનરાલ·ફોવાટરલી·શેલ·આને·તરેણ·મહીનાંનો·લીલાંકુ·બનાત વ·ધાતુ·વ·બીજી·જીનશો·ફેઠલ·લખા· ખરમાંણે·તા· ૧૫ મી·અકટોબર·શંને ૧૮૧૬ લે·જંનરાલ·શેલ·એટલે·વીકરી નો·ઠેકાંણુ·થાશે·તે·લીલાંકુ·ફર·દંને· બપોરે·શ્રુક·થાશે *

બનાત·જારી

આશમાંની·માનરા·કીનારી—આશા માંની·શફેદ·કીનારી—બેગાંન·રંગની —નારંગી·માંજરા·કીનારી—લીબુનાં રંગની—નારંગી—પીલી·શફેદ·કીના રી—લગાવી—આશમાંની—પરાંશીશી ફરી—જમકુદી·ખુલી—માજરા·કીનારી ની—પેરોજી·નીલી·શફેદ·કીનારી—ચા રનાં·રંગની·માંજરા·કીનારીની—રાતી શફેદ·કોરની—કાલી·શફેદ·કોરની— આશમાંની *

શારી

બેગાંન·રંગી—નારંગી·જંમકુદી· ખુલી *

ઉચી

પરાંશીશી·રાખી—આશમાંની—બે ગાંન·રંગી·—લીબુનાં·રંગની—જમ કુદી·ખુલી·પોપટનાં·રંગની—આશમાં ની—વજવોલેટ·પરપલ—નારંગી— કાલી—કુરંગી—નારંગી—આશમાંની

ધાતુ

શ્રુણશનુ લોહેકુ—ચપતુ—ચોરશ —મોહેટુ·પોહોલુ·ચપટુ *

અંગરેજી·લોકુ

મોહેટુ·પોહોલુ·ચપટુ—બીલટપુરામાં —કુદી·કાબો·પુરામાં *

શીશુ

શીશાંનાં·પતરાં—કટકા·શીશાંના *

તાંબુ

શ્રુરશ·પીપમાં·તથા·બારામાં *

તરાંબુ

શીટીંગનાં·પતરાંજુદા·જુદા·મોનાં —ધાટ·ચપતાં·પરગાં—તથા·ગોલ·પત રાં—ચોરશ·પતરાં—લંગારીઓ—શીટી ગનાં·ખીલા—શાટ·તરાંબુ·પીપમાં—શે કુર—પીપમાં—ચાક·પીપમાં *

કેઠે·લખેલી·જીનશોનાં·નાંકાંનાં·નાં કાંનાં·બાટ·તેમધે·બનાતના·બાટ·વાર ૧૦ કરીને·તથા·બીજી·જાતના·જીનશ નાં·બાટ·એક·એક·કટકો·તથા·જો ર ૧ તથા·દજનુ·પરમાંણે·કરીને·ખરીદા રોની·કીમત·માકક·દારો·મુકરર·કીવે લોહે·તે·દારે·વેચશે·પણ·હજારથી·તે·દ શ·હજાર·રુપીઆ·શ્રુધી·બાટ·કરીને·ખ રીદારોને·માલ·વેચશે·માંહે·બાકુહે· તેથી શમન·નથી *

તા· ૨૨ મી·અકટોબર

જાંબલી—મીડલી—આશમાંની—પી લી—આશમાંની—પરાંશીશી·રાખી— બાટલીનાં·રંગની—પતરાનાં·રંગની— તરેવાર—શીરા·જીલીઆ—રાટીનશ *

પ્લેટ

નારંગી—કાલી *

મંખમાલ

આશમાંની—નારંગી—શફેડ·શ્રુતી —જાંબેલી·ખુલી—કીરમજી—કાલી·ચી તરેલી—કુરી—પીલી *

તા· ૨૩ મી

થીકશેટ

શફેદ—પીલી—કાલી—જાંબલી * લે ડી · કલાથ

નારંગી—કોરજીઓ—બેગાંન·રંગી —કાલી—જાંબુનાં·રંગની *

પેલીશીશાનુ·ખુગકુ

જાંબેલી—પરાંશીશી·રાખી—ઘેરી · જાંબેલી—કુરી·બાટલીનાં·રંગની—શી શાંનાં·રંગની—ધાશનાં·રંગની—લીબુ નાં·રંગની—આશમાંની—દરાબ *

બેજ

નીલી—રાતી *

તા· ૨૪ મી

કાશમીર

જેલી—કાલી—બેગાંન·રંગી—કુરી —આશમાંની—નારંગી—શફેદ—જાંબ લી·જશપાંનીશ—જાંગવી—પેરોંજી·ની લી—જાંબુનાં·રંગની *

શ્રુતરનાં·મરડોનાં·જશટાકીન *

તા· ૨૫ મી

ગાલીચાનુ·ખુગકુ—કાંબલીટ·જુદા જુદા·રંગની—એરીશ·જેનીન—જાલી· બીરચીશ·શાકુ—તથા·પેટખુનને·શાકુ —રેશમી—શ્રુતકુ—વરશટીડ—ગોદરાંનુ ખુગકુ—વેલચ·કલાનીલ—શફેદ—આ શમાંની—કીરવી *

તા· ૨૬ મી

બરનુશ·શફેદ·મોતાં—કશીઆદક—મે રીનનુ·ખુગકુ·જુદા·જુદા·રંગનુ—પરાં શીશી·કાંમરીક—કલેશી·હોશેરી—પ બશ *

શાલો, ચોરશ, લાંબી } જુદા·જુદા·રંગની *

તા· ૨૮ મી

મડીરાની·દાકુ

લાંનડન·પરટીકલર—તથા·આરકીટ— દર ૧ પીપ·વેચુ·જશે—જે·અંગરેજ·બાદ શાકી·વ·શરકારનાં·લશકરી·તથા·વાં કાંણાનાં·નોકરીમાંહે·તેને·કુટંમબેજે·તર ત ૬ મહીનાંનાં·હકતા·બાંધીને·પગાર· કરવાં *

તા· ૨૯ મી

કટલરી

ચાકુ·જાત·જાતનાં—છરી·કાંટા·હાથી દાંતનાં·લીલા·દશતાનાં·જુદી·તરેનાં·વ ગેરાં—કાતરો·શારી·જાતની *

તા· ૩૦ મી

જંનરાલ·ઇશટોર

અડજશ, અગાર } શ્રુતારનાં, કુપરનાં *

કુરાડો { કુદી, શ્રુતારની, કેલીગ, કુપરની, લાંબી

હથીઆર·થશવાનાં·પતરા·તેનાં·આ શ·તથા·દશતા *

બોલટ { પીતલનાં·કમાંનનાં, લોખંડી·બાલકોની

એરનો { લોવારનાં, શ્રુતારનાં

બંગ·બોરશ—કોબતાં *

કપીઓ { પીતલી·બમંની, તથા·એકેરી, તથા·બમંની, તથા·એકેરી

પીતલી·પેટીનાં—તથા·ઇશકુતરીનાં

કંમપાશ { કેલીકર, કુપરનાં

બોટની·શાંકલો *

કીનીઓ { કલકરાતીનાં, શ્રુતારનાં, કોલદ, કંતારીનાં, ઇશકુક·પરાવાનાં

ચાપરા { પીતલી·પેટીનાં, તા·લખવાની·ઇશકુતરીનાં

પીતલી·કાશટર—ખુનાંનાં·પીતલી·પે ટીનાં—પકરાં·લખવાની·ઇશકુતરીનાં·

કુપરનાદરેવ { લેન·બાકશો, લોખંડી, પીતલી

ગાલુ—ગારીક·લોખંડી *

મીજાગરાં { લોખંડી·પરખાંનાં, તથા·ગારનેટ, તથા·કુક, તથા·પેટીનાં, પીતલી·બાલકોની, તા·લખવાની·ઇશકુતરીનાં, તથા·પરખાંના, તથા·પેટીનાં

કેડલ·લોકાંનાં·કરવટનાં *

કરાં·વ·નચુકા { લોખંડી, પીતલી

કથોરા { નાંલુ·તરાંબુ·જરવાનુ, કલલાં, લેનચ, રેવીટ·કરવાનાં

કાથનો·કુરાકો *

તા· ૩૧ મી

જાક·પલેન { એકેરી, બમંની

મોલડીગ·પલેન·તરે·તરેનાં

છરીઓ { કુપરનાં·દરાવીગ, તથા·કાલોવીગ

ટાલાં { લોખંડી·બદાંમી, પીતલી·બરમા·બ, પીતલી·બારણાંનાંત, —લખવાનીઇશકુ

કાંનશો { કયલી, મશકવી·ગુજાલાંનાં

કથોડા { મેખી, મોડાં·બેનાં, લોખંડી·દશાતી

લકરી માલીટ { શ્રુતારનાં, શદનારાનાં

ઘટીઓ·મરીની

ખીલા { પીતલી·માંથાંનાં, તથા·તાતનાં, ૬ પેની, ૮ પેની, ૧૦ પેની, ૩૦ પેની, ૪૦ પેની, ઇશપેક, ઇશકપર, કક, બોટનાં

ચાંમરાંને·લગાડવાનુ·તેલ—નખતેલ· શીશામાંકિ—પીતલનાં·ખલબતા—ઇશ ટીલ·પેનચીશ—પલેન·એરંન—પલેરશ— પીપરમેજલ *

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ઉપરના ઉતારામાં જણાવેલ ઠરાવ પ્રમાણે ગુજરાત રાજ્યના ગવર્નર સાહેબ તરફથી આથી જાહેર નોટીસ આપવામાં આવે છે કે ઉપર જણાવેલ ઠરાવ તા. ૧૫ મી ઓગષ્ટ ૧૯૬૦ થી અમલમાં આવશે.

આર. ટી. ગુડવીન,
સેક્રેટરી, ગુજરાત રાજ્યના ગવર્નર સાહેબ.

સેક્રેટરીએટ, ગાંધીનગર, તા. ૨૮ મી જુલાઈ ૧૯૬૦.

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય

ખેતીવાડી ખાતું

ઠરાવ નં. ૨૨ ધમકેવ/૧૦૬૦/૨૦૬૫૫/ખ

ગાંધીનગર, તા. ૨૬ મી જુલાઈ ૧૯૬૦

વાંચો

ખેતીવાડી ખાતાના ઠરાવ નં. ૨૨ ધમકેવ/૧૦૬૦/૨૦૬૫૫/ખ, તા. ૨૬-૭-૬૦.

ઠરાવ

ઉપર વાંચેલા ઠરાવથી ખેતીવાડી ખાતાના ઠરાવ નં. ૨૨ ધમકેવ/૧૦૬૦/૨૦૬૫૫/ખ, તા. ૨૬-૭-૬૦ થી ગુજરાત રાજ્યના ગવર્નર સાહેબ તરફ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1816.

TO BE SOLD
AN ELEGANT
NEW PATENT
DOUBLE MOVEMENT
H A R P,
BY ERARD,
Price, Rupees 1200.
ENQUIRE AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.
Bombay 20th September 1816.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES
On SATURDAY the 11th January next,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE BARGAIN;

THAT valuable Estate, the property of Dr. STEUART, situated at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15¼ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit Trees, the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Farther particulars may be learned by application to COWASJEE MANACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSATJEE.

Bombay 21st September 1816.

જાહેર·લીલંકુ·કરીને·વેચશે
જે·ગેફેર·મેલે·વેચવાનુ·શાનુ·નફીબ
ની·આવશેતો·શનીશર·વારને·દીને·તા
રીખ ૧૨ મી·જાનીવારી·આવતી·બપો
રનાં·કલાક ૧૨ નાં·એજ·જગો·ઉપર·
વેચશે *
શ્રી·દાકટર·કશનોઅરત·શાકેબની
નામીચી·મીલકત·મજકુમ·વાલીકે·જે
એ·ગેફેર·એક·શાગ·પાકી·બાંધનીનુકે
એમો·કારીશ·લખવાનીકે·તથા·તબેલો
તથા·બબરચી·ખાનુ·એ·શરવે·એ·ગેફે
રને·લગતુકે·તથા·બીજો·બાગ·એકકે·
આશરે ૧૫॥ આકરશ·તથા ૨૧ બી
ગાં·જમીનકે·જેમધે·શાત·કુવા·શારા·પાં
ણીનાંકે·એમો·ગની·જાતનાં·શારાં·ફુલ
નાં·જારોકે·એ·શરવેને·કરતી·ચુનાંની·
તથા·કતરાની·દેવાલ·બાંધેલીકે *
એ·વગરે·શરવે·વગત·વાર·પારશી·
કાવશજી·માંણેકજી·તથા·એદલજી·ખરશે
દજી·એ·લોકોને·મલેઆથી·આલુમ·થાશે
તા· ૨૧ મી·શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

શ્રી
વીચડેરેકનીમસનં ત્યાચગીમ
ખીરીમધેમઈધ શાપધગી તાગી
ખે ૧૧ ઐતેખ્યાનીપગીચેમેગી ઘે
પ્રથગી ૧૮ પત્રપરબગર ત્યાપુ
સી ઙરખારેણગેધેધેનં મરીમધે
ન
મ્બેરેમીમતેચેમમંજ ડામગર

FIFTEENTH,
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.
List of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery disposed of by Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co. at Bombay.

No. 1669, Prize of Sicca Rupees 5000.
Prizes of Sicca Rupees 1000 each,
Nos. 3238 3296 4319 5800.
Prizes of Sicca Rupees 500 each,
1648 2558 2567 5585 2591 2595 4312 4346 5721 5740.
Prizes of Sicca Rupees 250 each.
1632 1641 2527 2533 2545 2571 3245 4330 5734 5783
Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 each,

Nos. 1605	1609	1610	1612	1615	1619
1620 1621	1637	1644	1651	1661	1662
1678 1682	1687	1692	1694	2504	2505
2506 2507	2516	25 7	2518	2519	2525
2526 2528	2529	2530	2535	2539	2341
2543 2560	2562	2563	2575	2581	2584
2586 2596	2597	3207	3212	3214	3216
3218 3220	3227	3236	3250	3251	3254
3266 3269	3270	3271	3276	3277	3279
3281 3289	3294	3299	4302	4307	4309
4311 4314	4320	4321	4323	4324	4333
4339 4342	4343	4344	4348	4354	4357
4363 4365	4367	4368	4371	4374	4381
4382 4383	4385	4388	4393	4394	4399
5701 5713	5718	5720	5739	5741	5750
5754 5755	5771	5778	5779	5786	5787
5797 5799.					

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries
Calcutta, 30th August 1816.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas after a deduction of 12 per Cent in conformity with the first Article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay, 28th September 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 23D AUGUST 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council:

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraphs of the Honorable Court's dispatches, dated the 15th of March and 17th April 1816.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 15th of March 1816.

PARA. 22d. We now direct that Mr. John Taylor, be placed between Mr. George Smythen and Mr. Edward Martyn, as inserted by us at the end of the list of the Season 1807-8.

12th Lieut. George C. Page, permitted to retire from the Service and recommended to be allowed the half Pay of Ensign from the day of his embarking from Bombay.	27th. We have admitted Lieutenant George C. Page, to the benefit of Lord Clive's Pension.
54th Twelve assistant Surgeons recommended to be appointed for the year 1814.	29th. From the state of your Medical Establishment it did not appear to us to be necessary to appoint more than four Assistant Surgeons in the last Season, In the present Season we have resolved to appoint seven.
62th and 3d the case of Lieutenant Lorime, of the European Regiment who has been tried by a Court Martial for offences of a most disgraceful nature and sentenced to be cashiered (but owing to certain informalities affecting the legality of the proceedings was released) and who is recommended to be dismissed the Company's Service.	40th. This Officer was permitted to retire from the Service on the 1st May 1815.
84th a 6th Stating that Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hewitt's case resembles that of Mr. Martin, which has been submitted at length in letter of 9th March 1813 PARA. 28th.	86th. In a preceding PARA. of this letter we have fully explained the principles which ought to regulate all cases similar to that described in this PARA. by the application of which to the case of Mr. Hewitt you will perceive that Gentleman ought to stand next below Mr. S. A. Maxwell, and next above Mr. S. Bond.
126th Mr. Milward, late Surgeons Mate, of the Marques of Ely, having been reported qualified by the Medical Board appointed an Assistant Surgeon subject to Court's confirmation.	113th. We have had frequent occasion to notice and disapprove appointments similar to that proposed in this PARAGRAPH.

114th. Such appointments are obviously improper as they encourage men, of whose education and character we have had no means of judging, to resort to India in hopes of obtaining through the Interest of Friends there, an introduction into the Company's Service.

115th. We therefore direct this appointment, and any other of a similar kind which may have been since made to be cancelled.

138th. We have in very late Orders to Fort St. George directed that the appointments of Superintending Engineers be abolished at that Presidency, as we now direct them to be under your Government also; with the exception of the Office of Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, whose salary was fixed by us in our letter in this Department dated 6th June 1814, PARA. 192 at Rupees three hundred per Month.

139th. As to the appointment of Assistant to the Superintending Engineer. We are of opinion that it is not necessary and we therefore direct that it be immediately discontinued.

140th. With respect to the general subject of remuneration to Engineer Officers employed upon public buildings, and other occasional and necessary works, we authorize you to grant to Engineer Officers so employed the same temporary allowances as we have in our Military letter to Fort St. George dated 20th October 1815, (PARA. 64) authorized to be granted on similar occasions at that Presidency; a Copy of which we transmit a number in the Packet.

151st. We have permitted Lieutenants Thomas C. Grovenor, and Samuel Birt e Ambrose, of your Establishment to remain till the departure of the last Ship of this Season.

152d. We have permitted Messrs. David Lame, and Lechmere Hathway, to proceed to your Presidency to practice as Surgeons. We direct that they respectively do succeed as Assistant Surgeons; the rank of these Gentlemen will be settled at a future period.

Extract of the Hon ble Court's letter dated 17th April 1816.

PARA. 11th. With the view to give every Encouragement to those Cadets, who have been or may hereafter be selected for our Corps of Engineers, to pay close attention to their studies, and to qualify themselves more eminently for their particular branch of duty, we have come to the resolution, that their detention in this Country (after passing their public examination) for the purpose of proceeding on the Trigonometrical Survey, or any other public duty tending to their advancement in Military Science, shall not prejudice their claim to return to their Native Country at the time they would have been entitled so to return had they not be detained for the above extra duty.

12th. With the view therefore, of enabling you to determine from what period the presumed Residence of every Engineer Cadet, who has been detained on the Survey before stated, shall be considered to commence, we have transmitted a number in the Packet a List of those, who have passed at the several Examinations since the Survey was adopted by us, as well as a List of the Artillery Cadets who passed with them under the same Examination, and our desire is that the first arrival of your Presidency of the Artillery Cadets in any one Seasons, hall decide the period from whence the arrival of the Engineer Cadets of the same Season shall be supposed to have taken place had they not been detained in England by us.

13th. By this arrangement you will perceive, that the Artillery Cadets who were their Juniors in the Seminary at the respective periods of passing will not have a prior claim to retire from our Military Service, or to return to their Native Country, but you will observe that this indulgence is not to constitute a claim, on the part of our Engineer Cadets, to any pay or allowances from the of their presumed arrival in India, because our allowances for their detention on public duty have not only been ample, but liberal; it is therefore merely intended to afford them the privilege of returning to Europe, at the same period as their Juniors, who passed for the Artillery.

14th. We have permitted Mr. Robert Pinkey to proceed to your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon and we direct that he do succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. The rank of Mr. Pinkey, will be settled at a future period.

General List of Engineer and Artillery Cadets for Bombay, who have passed their public Examination from time to time, with the view to determine by the arrival out of the first Artillery Cadets of aby Season, from what period the Residence in India of the Engineer Cadets of the same Season, who have been sent on the Survey, shall be considered to commence.

Passed at the Public Examination in Season 1811.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.
John Macleod.
William Ashmead Tate.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

George Washing ou Gibson,	Chapman.
Peter Jenkins.	
John Lourie.	Chapman.
James Corke,	Ditto.

Passed at the Public Examination in Season 1812.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.
William Michal Ennis.
Henry William Dashwood.
Charles Waddington.
Thomas Best Jervis.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

William Henry Foy,	Perseverance.
John Willis Watson,	Ditto.
James Ranken Watson,	Ditto.
Alexander Allardyce Auldjo,	Ditto.
John Johnson,	David Scott.

Passed at the public Examination in Season 1813.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.
Stephen Slight.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

James Alexander Davis,	Cabalva.
Joseph Walker,	Ditto.
Charles Dick Blachford,	Elphinstone.

Passed at the public Examination in Season 1814.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.
Samuel Athill.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

John James Sibbald Jarvis,	Essex.
Henry Loury Osborne,	Charles Grant.
George Rose Lyons,	Carmarthen.

Passed at the Public Examination in Season 1815.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.
Samuel Hemming, On the Trigonometrical Survey.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.
Mathew Law.

Bombay Castle 23d September 1816.

In consequence of the death of Major James Leighton Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following arrangement.

Captain and Brevet Major Christopher Hodgson of the Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, vice Leighton.

Captain Wm. Sandwith of the European Regiment, to be Assist. Commissary General in the Southern Division of Guzerat, vice Hodgson.

Lieutenant S. Hallifax of the European Regt. to be Paymaster in the Southern Division of Guzerat, vice Sandwith.

Bombay Castle 24th Sept. 1816.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John D. Crozier of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on his private concerns for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following Alterations and Promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of Lieutenant J. B. Lorimer having retired from the Service.

H. C. Regt. of European Infantry.

Lieut. George Ronsdon to be Lieut. in succession to Lorimer retired.—Date of rank 2d May 1815.

Lieut. J. F. Osborne to be Lieutenant in succession to Elder promoted.—25th July 1815.

Lieutenant Wm. Lardner to be Lieutenant in succession to Steel deceased.—18th February 1816.

Ensign Jas. Mc Williams to be Lieutenant in succession to Jameson deceased.—5th May 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
DATED THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1816.

MR. A. Crawford to be second Assistant to the Collector of Surat, vice Bird.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1816.

According to the reports brought by the Frigate to Madeira, which left England after the two extra Ships just arrived

here, the disturbances in France had been quelled by the strong measures of the Government: we have, however, given all the extracts from the latest English papers in our possession in any wise relating to the affairs at Grenoble.

The French Government seems, in this instance, to have acted promptly, with considerable energy and to have crushed the attempt at insurrection in its infancy, but the very measures it has adopted prove, that the plot against it was not an insignificant one.

We are informed that the whole of King's Naval Establishment at this Port is to be discontinued, with the exception of the Master Shipwright, who is to remain to superintend the construction of the Ships ordered to be built. The Commissioner, J. Johnstone Esq. who has discharged his various duties here so much to the satisfaction of the Lords of the Admiralty, has been appointed the Naval Commissioner at Trincomalee. The Master Attendant Mr. H. Stewart is to proceed to England immediately and the acting Naval Storekeeper is to follow as soon as the stores now under his possession have been sent to Trincomalee in the Arrogant, which vessel is ordered to be got ready to receive and carry them to Trincomalee, where she is to be stationed. Her loss, we understand, will inconvenience greatly those who have the masting of large Ships at this port.

We have inserted the statement, which Captain Warrington made to the Secretary of the United States of the particulars of his action with the H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, after peace had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States. It appears that this account of the action was never published in the official Gazette and only found its way into the public Journals of America, after the statements of this action as given in the Indian papers had been reprinted in America. Captain Warrington's own account we think completely proves, that his attack on the Nautilus and her brave crew was a wanton and most unjustifiable one, and his letter to the American Secretary is a shameless account of a shameful action. Had it been possible for him to be, as he says he was, entirely ignorant of the peace between the two countries, there were other measures which he could honorably and safely to himself have adopted to prevent the escape of the Nautilus, without resorting to the insulting one of lowering her colors, which he must have known no British officer could submit to.

The next arrival from Europe we suppose will be the Mary, Howell of this port, the ships Benson, & Lady Carrington that were mentioned as having been taken up by the Hon. Company as Extra ships for this port, are not coming out; the former having been withdrawn, and the voyage of the latter altered.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

September 21st,—Arrived Ship Harriot Captain Henry Robert, from Bussorah.

Ditto 22d,—Ditto, Turkish Ship of War Seratheir, Captain Hussien from Suiz.

Ditto ditto,—the H. C. Extra Ship Alex. Captain Henry Cobb, from London.

Ditto ditto ditto ditto,—Ann Capt. James Mason, from London.

Ditto 23d ditto,—Turkish Polacca of War, Abrie Capt. Horned, from Suez.

Ditto 26th ditto,—the H C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieutenant F. Faithfull, from Mocha

ARRIVALS]—Lieutenant Robert Campbell,—Fort Adjutantt Broach.

Paymaster Robert Milton 47th Regiment.

Lieutenant D. E. Burgh Ditto.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Pinhey.

Cadet Samuel Athill Engeneers,

Ditto M. Law,—Artillery,

Captain J. Woodnouse,—Madras Cavalry.

DEPARTURE,]—Lieutenant D. Capon,—2d Battalion 1st Regiment.

BOMBAY,

BIRTH,—At Tannah, the 31st Ultimo the Lady of Stephen Babington, Esq. of a Son.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1816.

Sir Edmund Stanley, the second Judge on this Bench, may, we believe, be daily expected to arrive from Penang. His successor, Sir George Cooper, was expected to leave England early in May.

Our letters from London of the 14th of May, mention that no successor had been appointed to the third vacancy on this Bench, occasioned by the promotion of Sir John Newbolt; and add that as the nomination vests almost entirely with the President of the Board of Controul, no person would be appointed until that vacant office was filled up. All was still conjecture in the Law circles.

[*Mad. Courier.*

MADRAS.

The Ship Hero, Captain Stevenson, anchored in the Roads on Monday last, from England; whence she sailed the 4th of May—the Hero called at Madeira, which she quitted the 8d of June.

The following is a list of her Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Master Spring, Miss Jackson, an Infant.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship Astell, Captain F. Cresswell.

For Ceylon—Miss Barnet, Miss Simpson & Mary Mitchell, servant to Miss Simpson.

For Bengal—Mrs. Cheap and family, Miss Christie, Miss Flemming, Miss Waddington,—Captain A. Lockett, 14th N. I.; Mr. James Kyd, Cornet A. L. Strachan, 6th N. C. Lieut. James Robins, Madras Establishment; Capt. Baby, H. M. 24th Regt. of Foot; Lieut F. Grant, do. Capt. Warand Mrs. Bridding, H. M. 59th Regt. Lieut. W. F. Mayne, and Lieut. N. Hovenden, do.—Mr. A. Irvine and Mr. Thomas Warlow, Cadets for Bengal,—Mr. George Jenkins and Mr. J. G. Hannington, Cadets for Madras,—Mr. Henry Cold well, Free Mariner.—Mr. J. H Hornblower and Mr. M. W. M'Gready, Volunteers Pilot Service.

Shipping Arrivals.] Sept. 8, Schooner William, Capt. Chick, from Coringa 23d, August,—do. Brig Cyclops, Capt. Z. De Egville, from Calcutta and Vizagapatam 13th August,—9, Ship Hero, Capt. Stephenson, from London 4th May and Madeira 3d June.

Departures.] Sept. 4. Ship Fawn, of Boston, (American), Capt. W. Austen, for Bengal,—6. Brig Futtaraneman, Nacoda Conjee Mayer, for Bengal,—10, Ship Aberdeen, Capt. J. Fenwick, for Masulipatam and Bengal.

Arrivals at the Presidency.] Capt. J. F. Paterson, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons,—Capt. W. Lee,—Lieut. John Dale, H. M. 84th Regiment.

Colombo] Arrived August 24th H. C. Ship Astell, Captain F. Cresswell, from London.

25th Brig Minerva, Commander John Nairne, from Mauritius.

Sailed 21st Brig Mahomed Samdany, Tindal Seydoe Tamby, for Tutucoreen.

25th Schooner Eliza, Tindal Thewesahay, for Manar and Jaffna: Passengers Mrs. Antill Miss A. Stutzer, Miss T. Stutzer.

28th Brig Cader Ceylon, Commander A. Silvester, for Point de Galle.

Trincomalie.] Arrived August 17th Government Brig Hebe, Commander John Morris, from a Cruize.

Sailed August 22d Government Brig Hebe, Commander John Morris, for Pt. Pedroe: Passengers Major Cleveland, R. A. Dr. Barlow, R. A. W. Gibson, Esq. and Lieutenant Sullivan, H. M. 19th Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Ottley of B. M. 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Vellore on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major Ahmuty, of a son. The Infant died shortly after its birth.

On the 7th instant, at the House of Major Showers St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. of a Daughter.

At St. Thome, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Lieut. V. O'Reilly, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on Friday the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lethbridge; aged 20 years and 9 months.

At Seringapatam, on the 30th of August, the Lady of Major A. Jones of the M. N. V. B. most sincerely and deservedly regretted by her family and friends.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUST 9, 1816.

Mr. H. Moore, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Mymunsing.

Mr. R. Creighton, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

AUGUST 27.

An American frigate, of the largest size, had anchored at Madras; and sailed, as was supposed, for this place.

Cal. Times

The American frigate which has appeared in the Bay, is supposed to be the same which had touched and sailed from Madras. It is possible that her object is, to take the earliest advantage of the expected rupture between Spain and America.

Asiatic Mirror, 28, August 1816.

The Honorable Mr. Bagot, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the British Government, arrived at Washington in the last week of March, and immediately presented his credentials to the President.

The American papers of March contain Captain Warrington's own imperfect account of his unjustifiable attack upon the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Nautilus*. It will be found in our subsequent columns.

Cal. Times.

THE UKHBARS.

AUGUST 28TH.

The Ukhbars, from Dehlee state, that the assassin by whose hands the Bukshee Bhawanee Shunkor was murdered, has been apprehended, tried and sentenced to be executed on the spot, where the deed was perpetrated.

It is said in the accounts from Lahore, extending to the end of July, that Runjeet Singh had despatched one of his chiefs, named Gormuck Singh, with a body of troops to take possession of Khotaghaut; with the view of restoring tranquillity in that quarter.

The Ukhbars from Kabool, represent every thing as in a quiet state. Muhmood Shah had sent instructions to his eldest son to proceed with all his army, to the neighbouring country, in order to protect it against the encroachments of the Sikhs, whose power was daily gaining ground. On the receipt of this intelligence, the different Rajahs represented to the King their ready disposition to co-operate in the defence of their country.

It is mentioned in the accounts from Amrutsir, that Bhola Sing in consequence of some cause of disagreement with Runjeet Sing, has made proposals to Ameer Khan to engage in his service.

Asiatic Mirror.

We have received Jypore papers down to the 8th of the present month. The Rajah continued as usual in his capital. Manjee Dass reported to him that the receipt of the revenues from the Pergunnahs had stopped and he was embarrassed about the manner in which the wants of the state could be supplied. Salabat Sing, a tributary chief under the Rajah, had seized and imprisoned the son of Hookum Chund, of Joolana, and demanded as the price of his enlargement, 2,000 rupees. The Rajah immediately dispatched a messenger to express to him his strong disapprobation of the disorderly act. Maharajah Maun Sing, of Joudpore, was still negociating with Meer Khan. Jumsheed Khan's detachments marched to the village of Lana on the 6th, and encamped there. On the 7th Manjee Dass, confiscated the dwelling house and property of a Shroff, named Jeel Dass, amongst which were 500 rupees and seven shawls! Intelligence from Madoorajpore mentions that Meer Khan continued to occupy the same ground as before. Anoop Ram, the confidential servant of Maun Sing, had proceeded to Meer Khan and told him that Hoondees to the amount of a lack and a half of rupees had arrived from Joudpore, which we requested him to receive on condition that he would withdraw his army from every part of that province. Meer Khan indignantly refused the offer, and replied that a balance of five lacks and a half was still due to him, without which he would never consent to depart, for he added, "the money belongs to the "troops." If the terms were not acceded to, he declared that he would keep half of his army in Jypore and the other half in Joudpore. When this intelligence was made known to the Rajah of Jypore he said to Manjee Dass, if Meer Khan continues impracticable, and refuses to adhere to his engagements, you must negociate with another power. 8th. It is reported that Meer Khan has sent his cavalry to the pergunnahs of Saheer, and Noumah, to plunder the inhabitants for the arrears due to them, but the infantry demanded to be paid on the spot immediately. Hurdu Putwaree received information that Jumsheed Khan had encamped near the village of Mamun, two kos from Khundula. About two or three thousand Loujalee horsemen had collected together and succeeded in surrounding Jumsheed Khan and his troops.

[*Govt. Gaz. 29, August.*

AMERICA.

COLUMBIAN CENTINAL, *March* 19, 1816.

PEACOCK AND NAUTILUS.

An extract from the "Calcutta Times," giving the details of an attack on the British armed brig Nautilus after the news of Peace had been received by the Nautilus and communicated to the Peacock, has been copied into many American papers.—The "Times" pronounced the attack to have been wanton, and the deaths which ensued on both sides lamentable; but the last Intelligencer contains the following extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject [How came this despatch to be delayed publication until this time?] which gives to the transaction an aspect very different from that delineated in the Calcutta paper.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy dated U. S. ship Peacock November 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars:

"In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colors down if it were the case, in token of it—adding, that if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which immediately returned by a broadside from the brig, our broadside was then discharged, and his colors were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangements for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us, till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjier, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluded that they had been misled by the British colors, under which we had passed up the Straits. No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

"I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, Sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely."

An Act concerning the Convention to regulate Commerce between the Territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of impost on goods and articles imported in vessels of Great Britain, than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be from and after the day of the ratification of the said Convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no force or effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tem.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.
MARCH 1, 1816.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Kedgeree report of yesterday announces the arrival of the H. C. ships Asia, Duchess of Ely and Prince Regent, from Madras the 15th of August.

The Indus, J. W. Aldham, left town yesterday, bound to the Cape and England.

H. M. Iphigenia for Madras parted with her Pilot on Wednesday.

On the 26th arrived the American ship Hamilton, J. Greenough, from Portsmouth the 28th April, and the Mandarine, W. Dillon, from Batavia the 28th July. On this day the Mauritius, J. Greig, bound to the Isle of France, put back from sea.

The following ship left town yesterday: The Countess of London, Hammond, for China: Aurora, Vint to complete her cargo, for China; Italia, Prince Regent, Fanny, and Mary for England.

Passengers per H. C. ship Phœnix.

Mrs. Broderick,—Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss L. Templeton, Miss M. A. Ochterlony, Miss C. Wilson, } Per Larkins to Madras.
Captain Broderick,—Major James Mouat, H. C. Service,—Mr. J. T. Reade, Writer,—Mr. G. Rattray,—Mr. J. B. Lay, Pilot Service,—Mrs. Edmonds, Soldier's Wife,—Master Edmonds.

FROM MADRAS.

Lieut. H. Moberly, H. C. Service,—Mr. John Greene, Purser of the Defence,—Mr. Thomas Tomlin.

Per H. C. ship Marchioness of Ely.

Mrs. Watts, —Miss Watts, —Miss Lucy Watts,—Miss G. Watts,—Miss Nicholson,—Miss Butler —Miss Fletcher,—Capt. Savage, H. M. 17th Foot,
Captain Wilson, Ensign Wood, Ensign Ormsby, Ensign Smith, } do. 14th ditto.
Lieutenant Thomas Gamon,
Mr. Henry Cooper, Mr. John Row, } Assistant Surgeons.
Captain Sparkes,—Ensign Cooper, 14th foot, Mr. Bigneil, Cadet,—Mr. T. C. Harrington, Mr. Samuel Drysdale.

Per H C ship Prince Regent.

Mrs. Broadbent,—Mrs. Davidson, —Miss Gahan,—Lieutenant Col. Gahan, Bengal Cavalry,—Arthur McCan, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co.—L. A. Davidson, Esq. Firm of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson and Robertson.
Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. D. McFarlane, Mr. John Dunsmore, } Writers.
Cornet Rock., 24th Dragoons,—Mr. Angus Morrison, Free Merchant.
Mr. Peter Abbott, Mr. Charles West, } Free Mariners.
Mr. John Ogilvie.

FROM MADRAS.

Major Dickson,—Captain Rand,
Mr. H. Manning, ——H. Taylor, ——F. MacNaughten, } Writers.

Passengers per Mandarine.

FROM BATAVIA.

Mrs. Auriol and two Children,
Captain Auriol, Lieutenant Ashe, Mr. Whitehead, Assist: Surg. } H. C. European Regiment.
Mr. Walker,
Captain Mitchell, Mr. G. Young, } Country Service.
Mr. A. Binny, Pilot ditto.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Private licensed ships Bulmer, Anna Robertson, British Army, and Thalia.

By the Bulmer, Captain Wm. Hudson,—Mrs. Rutter,—Miss Emelia Rutter.

By the Anna Robertson, Captain Andrew Macfarlane,—Lieutenant Sutherland, of His Majesty's 7th Regt. of Foot,—Lieut. Fulton, of Artillery,—Lieut. J. Fulton, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment,—Cornet Thomas Sanderson, of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry,—Mr. H. Becher,—Mr. T. Reid. Master Henry Fulton,—Mr. Robert Becher,—Miss Eliza Fulton,—Miss Henrietta Becher.

By the British Army, Captain W. A. Mellon,—Lieutenant Brooksbank, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant John Sanderson, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Lieutenant J. B. Pratt, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Ensign Gardiner, of His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, —Mr. Warren, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot,—Mr. Thomas K. Tirroll, 2d Lieutenant of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine,—Mr. Bylow.

By the Thalia, Captain P. Herbert,—J. Cayley, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment,—Colonel Buckland, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant M. Slaney, of the 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, in charge of the Invalids.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Creole, of this Port on the 7th ultimo, by running ashore on the Island of Gileon: the crew was saved, and Captain Brodie, had arrived at Sourabaya.

The Resource, Captain J. Henderson, has just arrived from Batavia.

Batavia was not given up to the Dutch, nor was it known when it would; but it was agreed that the Dutch were to have the revenue of the Island from the 1st of August. No accounts whatever of Captain Barker in the Union.

The Dutch Troops were very sickly; several free Traders were taken up to bring away the troops' Three Americans and an Indiaman have arrived in Balasore Roads.

PASSENGERS, Captain Poole,—Lieut. Pringle, —Lieut. Scymour, and Dr. Jacob, 6th Volunteer Battalion.

The private ship Marquis of Anglesea, Captain Moorson from England, last from Madras has also arrived; her return of Passengers has not yet been made.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On Saturday, the 24th current, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Patson, Jacob Lambert Heatly, Esq. to Miss Sophia Gould.

On the 20th current, Lewis Barretto, Esq. to Senhora Dona Maria Manuella Ramon.

BIRTHS.]—On the 29th instant, the Lady of J. S. Adams Esq. of a Son.

On Friday, the 28d current, Mrs. M. Lyons, of a Son.

On the 24th current, Mrs. C. Hard, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 24th current, the Lady of J. Ahmuty, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 19th current, Miss Charlotte Relley, aged two years and three months.

On the same day, the Infant Son of Mr. M. De Rozario.

On the 30th of August, Mr. C. F. Wroughton, aged 20 years and 9 months.

On the 24th current, the Infant Daughter of Mr. J. Wychyre, builder—aged five months.

On the 25th current, Sarah Louisa, the Infant Daughter of Mr. John Higgins—aged one year and eighteen days.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, May 14.

WHITEHALL MAY 3.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringuen, Prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld, consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlote Augusta, shall take, hold, and enjoy during the term of his natural life, in all assemblies or meetings whatsoever, the precedence and rank following: —that is to say, before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all other great officers; and before the Dukes (other than and except the Dukes of the blood-royal), and all other Peers of the realm.

CROWN OFFICE —MAY, 4.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

County of Carlow—Robert La Touche, of Bally Williamro, in the County of Carlow, in the room of David La Touche, Esq. deceased.

WAR OFFICE,—MAY 4.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant H. Richardson, from the 67th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Berkeley, who exchanges.

6th ditto, Cornet W. M. Kington, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice S. P. French, who retires.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Cornet W. Blathwayte, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. C. G. Slade, gent. to be Cornet, vice Blathwayte:

12th Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet J. Pringle, from the 7th light dragoons to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vive Taylor, who retires.

18th ditto, J. Farrar, gent. vice Woodbery, promoted, and J. Leslie, gent. vice Coote, promoted, to be Cornets, by purchase.

25th ditto, Ensign R. B. Teasdale, from the 2d foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blackiston, promoted.

4th Regiment of foot, Ensign C. Chamberlaine, from half pay of the regiment, to be Ensign, vice Scully, who exchanges.

9th ditto, Lieutenant G. L. Davis, to be Adjutant, vice Brown, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

26th ditto, Captain J. F. Crewe, from half pay of the 27th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Hogg, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

30th dito, Lieutenant P. Macpherson, from half pay of the 25th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Drake, who exchanges.

46th ditto, Captain B. G. Humphrey, from the 100 foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Thompson, who exchanges.

60th ditto, Cornet J. Tracie, from the Royal Waggon Train, to be Ensign, vice M. Pack, who retires upon half pay of the Royal Waggon Train.

67th ditto, Lieutenant A. F. Berkeley, from the 2d dragoons guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson, who exchanges.

69th ditto, Ensign L. Lind from the 91st foot, to be Ensign, vice Duke, who exchanges.

76th ditto, D. M'Donnell, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mason whose appointment has not taken place.

81st ditto, Assistant Surgeon, J. Ewing, from the half pay of the 40th foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice May, who exchanges.

82d ditto, Quarter Master, J. Gow, from half pay of the 79th foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Walker who exchanges.

91st ditto, Ensign R. Duke, from the 69th foot, to be Ensign, vice Lind, who exchanges.

100th ditto, Captain A, Thomson, from the 46th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Humfrey, who exchanges.

101st ditto, Ensign B. O. D. Bennet, vice Dillon, cashiered, and Lieutenant T. Burke, from the 45th foot, to be Lieutenants, without purchase.

3d Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant J. White, to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Leun, promoted.

1st Garrison Battalion, Cornet J. Stewart, from the 6th dragoon guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Sinclair, appointed to the 36th foot.

CROWN OFFICE, MAY 14.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Town and Port of Rye.—John Maberly, of Shirley house, in the county of Surrey, Esq., in the room of Thomas Philips Lamb, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of His Majesty's Manor of East Hendred, in the county of Berks.

Borough of Belfast.—Lieutenant-General John Michel, of Dowlist, county of Dorset, in the room of Sir Stephen May, Baronet, who has accepted the office of Collector of the Customs in the port of Belfast.

LONDON, MAY 13.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 8.

ROYAL ORDINANCES.

Louis, &c.—"The Sieur Lainé, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister of the Interior."

Louis, &c.—"The Count de Vaublanc is appointed Minister of State, and Member of our Privy Council."

Louis, &c.—"Considering the state of the health of Count Barbé Marbois, our keeper of the seals, and wishing to provide for the administration of the department of justice, we have ordered, and do order as follows:

"Our well-beloved and faithful Chevalier the Chancellor of France shall resume the seals of the kingdom."

TRIAL OF GENERAL BERTRAND.

The Court opened at a quarter past eleven. The Reporter (Captain Viotti) read the documents:—The first was a deposition made by the Duke of Fitzjames, Peer of France. The Duke received a letter from General Bertrand, dated Fontainebleau, the 19th of April, 1814. This letter contained the submission and oath of fidelity which Bertrand took to Louis XVIII. It was as follows:—

"The Emperor having abdicated, I am freed from every obligation. In accompanying him, I pay the debt of gratitude and honour. I remain a subject of the King, and I shall be a faithful subject. I am persuaded that the Emperor has renounced in his heart every idea of returning to France; but what I can pledge myself for is, that I shall never meddle with political affairs: I was never a man of revolution or intrigue, and I shall die as I have lived, an honest man and a man of honour. If you have ever any occasion to speak of me, you may, without fear of being afterwards contradicted, affirm that I shall never wander, whatever events may occur, from the line which I have traced out for myself, which is that of my duty."

The Reporter then, after stating the treasons of General Bertrand, and commenting upon the above letter, demanded a sentence of death upon him.

Here M. Jousselin Delasalle, cousin to General Bertrand, demanded a delay of three months, to enable him to notify to the General the procedure intended against him.

This request was opposed by the Reporter; and the court having deliberated, at five o'clock it was declared unanimously that General Bertrand was guilty of the crimes imputed to him: he was consequently condemned to suffer death, and to pay the expenses of the process. The demand for delay was of course rejected.

PARIS, MAY 9.

Dispatches received from Grenoble bring accounts of a senseless attempt made by some seditious men, and repressed by the energy of the authorities, and the courage and fidelity of the soldiers and the national guard. All was calm, and alarm dissipated. The leaders in this attempt have been delivered up to the prevotal court.

The following is an extract from the Dutch mail which arrived last night:

"BRUSSELS, MAY 8.

"In the *Journal de la Belgique* of this date is a petition from a coachmaker at Brussels to the president of the tribunal de premiere instance, stating that he has sold to Lord Byron a carriage, &c. for 1,882 francs, of which he has received 847 francs, but that his Lordship, who is going away the same day refuses to pay him the remaining 1,035 francs; he begs permission to seize the carriage, &c. This being granted, he put it into the hands of a proper officer, who went to signify the above to Lord Byron, and was informed by the landlord of the hotel, that his Lordship was gone without having given him any thing to pay the debt, on which the officer seized a chaise belonging to his Lordship, as security for the amount."

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 10.

While a handful of factious men and banditti were endeavouring to revolutionize some communes in the neighbourhood of Grenoble, some men not less insane, and not less criminal, were forming plots at Paris, the object of which was anarchy, brigandage, and the return of the execrable system of 1793.

The police watched all the movements and followed the slighest traces of these miserable and obscure agitators.

They had circulated among their brothers and friends a printed proclamation, and a certain number of cards, struck with a dry stamp, to serve for rallying signs. In order to excite some confidence in their projects, they availed themselves of the most absurd and extraordinary reports. Simple and credulous men, who always abound in a great capital, began to put some faith in these rumors, and then the police judged it proper to proceed against the ringleaders of this sort of conspiracy.

The printer of the proclamation, the engraver of the cards, those who assisted in the work of these two individuals, and the principal distributors and agents in the enterprise, were arrested at the same moment.

The greater part of them have already confessed their machinations, and have been delivered over to the tribunals, which will promptly perform justice in the affair. Those against whom the strongest charges exist are for the most part of the lowest class of the people, old artisans of the revolution, madmen, who had no means of execution, who were well convinced of their insignificance, and certain that they could derive no fruit from their crime, but to whom disorder and anarchy are desirable and tranquillity an insupportable torment.

When the investigation of this affair takes place, we shall make known the details; but we are now enabled to assert, from the best information, that this has been an obscure plot, the ramifications of which have constantly been under the power of the police, and that it has never been of a nature to give the slighiest alarm of a serious nature to the government.—*Moniteur.*

PARIS, MAY 11.

Yesterday M. de Marbois delivered the seals to his Majesty. He was accompanied by the Sieur Guizot, master of the requests, and secretary-general of the seals. The coffer containing the seals of France was carried by the Sieurs Rebut and Germeau, referendaries of the seals.

The King delivered the Seals to the Chancellor.

M. de Marbois, minister of state and member of the privy council, has resumed the functions of first president of the court of accounts.

The following are the details we have collected relative to the events in the department of the Isere, of which we spoke, and which took place in the night of the 4th May:—

"For some time it was remarked at Grenoble, and in the environs, that some men known for revolutionary principles, and the active part they had taken in some circumstances, pervaded the environs of that town in a circle of several leagues, met together, and wandered about the streets of Grenoble with an air of leisure that necessarily fixed the attention of the authorities. These men of suspicious mein sought to mislead the multitude, circulated incendiary writings, and invited by letters without signatures, soldiers on half-pay, to repair to Grenoble on Sunday.

"On the 4th, in the morning, the prefect was informed that there were assemblages at Vizille and Mure, communes near Grenoble. Gen. Donadieu, commanding the department, forthwith took measures to disperse the seditious, and render their attempts useless. He distributed cartridges to the troops, who manifested the best spirit, and ordered them to keep ready for marching. The national guard of Grenoble asked leave to fight in the same ranks with the troops, who were composed of the legion of the Isere, a detachment of the legion of the Herault, and a detachment of the dragoons of the Seine.

"Whilst General Donadieu was making these dispositions, the Count de Montlivant sent off a courier to Lyons; but the courier was stopped near the town by a group of disaffected, and was with difficulty permitted to continue his route. In the mean time, it was known that the seditious, among whom, it is presumed, there were several Piedmontese of bad character, driven away from their own country, and leading a vagabond life, had formed the senseless project of attempting a *coup-de-main* upon the town, under cover of the night.

"At ten at night, a patrole of 80 of the legion of the Isere left the town, and were immediately assailed by a discharge of fire-arms from several quarters. At the same time, fires were seen lighted from distance to distance, which, without doubt, were to serve as rallying points. Without being intimidated by the number of assailants, or by the horible yells they uttered, the detachment having fired, fell upon them with the bayonet, crying out *Vive le Roi!*

"At this moment Gen. Donadieu, after having ordered the inhabitants to place lights in their windows, and having invited them to keep themselves at home without uneasiness, appeared at the head of the brave troops which he commanded. Several discharges of cannon with grape-shot were sufficient to put to flight the wretches that were assembled at Elbin, about 1500 in number, and who fled for safety in all directions. They on left the ground a good number of killed and wounded. The troops returned to Grenoble on the morn- of the 5th, in the midst of the acclamations of the inhabitants, and the cries of *Vive le Roi!* and *Vivent les Bourbons!* The prevotal court was immediately assembled to try all the rebels taken with arms in their hands.

"It was remarked that the moment the insergents were so warmly attacked, and that the troops pursued them, the fires lighted on the heights were extinguished.

"Among the number of bad men who were at the head of a senseless mob was one Jouini, lieutenant of gendarmerie on half-pay, who, the evening before the event, left Grenoble. He has been taken, and his indictment is making out.

"On the other hand, it is satisfactory to be able to announce, that several retired and half-pay officers have offered their services to General Donadieu and the prefect.

"Grenoble was perfectly quiet during the event. If the seditious had partizans there, which is not presumed they dared not show themselves.

"In short this affair, lamentable no doubt,

nce French blood has been shed, will at least have this advantage, that it will deprive the seditious of all hope. They have just experienced the fidelity of the troops, and their devotion to Louis XVIII. The only part they have to take is to yield to the opinion of all France, which desires and will have her King."

The disastrous news attempted to be circulated relative to other towns in the South is absolutely unfounded. The departments which have given so many proofs of their attachment to the King are always ready to renew them, and their fidelity remains unshaken.—*Gazette de France.*

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF MAY 5.

"Louis, &c.—On the account rendered to us that a political and secret society has assembled for three months at Amiens, without any obstacle having been interposed thereto by the authorities; that our attorney-general before the royal court had even consented to become a member of it; that the perfect, though informed from the first of the existence of this society, made no report thereon to our ministers, but tacitly authorized it; and that Colonel Clouet, the colonel of the departmental legion, was one of the chiefs and founders of this society: our ministers being heard, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

Art. 1. The Sieur Morgan, our attorney-general before the royal court of Amiens, and Sieur Segnier, prefect of the Somme, are recalled.

"2. The Sieur Clouet is dismissed from active service"

(EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

GRENOBLE, May 5.

"For some time past half-pay officers have been remarked going from commune to commune, & carousing in the cabarets and coffee-houses. During the night arms were conveyed from house to house; provisions were even carried to the mountains.

"The report of the arrest of a proprietor of the Pays de Vaud, by the canton of Berne, was the subject of every conversation. This proprietor had conducted to Hamburgh a person whose name still remains unknown, and he appeared to carry on a correspondence with our frontiers.

"The federates suddenly assembled in the communes of Vizille, de la Mure, &c. instigated the peasants to rise, telling them that all Lang edoc was in insurrection, that Paris was in full revolt, and that the troops in garrison at Grenoble had marched to occupy the line through which the Duchess of Berri and her retinue had to pass.

"Eight hundred men, under the command of one Guillet, a half-pay lieutenant of artillery, presented themselves before the gates of Grenoble on the 4th of this month, at nine in the evening.

"An anonymous letter had reached Gen. Donadieu, which induced him to adopt measures for immediately taking the field. He assembled the brave volunteers of the Herault who are at Grenoble, the departmental legion of the horse national guard, and the grenadiers of the national guard. He marched out with one piece of cannon, and about 700 or 800 men, while the authorities took measures of defence. He met the advanced guard of the insurgents about some what more than half a league from Grenoble, made three discharges of his piece of artillery, and drove in their ranks: a general affair then took place, in which 160 of these wretches were killed, and 40 taken with arms in their hands. We have to regret the loss of 15 brave men on our part. The General proceeded forward, found detachments of rebels who were escaping, and made about 50 of them prisoners. The remainder dispersed themselves, and took refuge in the mountains.

"One Didier, long known as an enemy of the House of Bourbon, is accused of having been the director of this frightful plot.

"General Donadieu is in pursuit of the brigands. The Prevot has commenced an investigation into the affair. Important discoveries are made, and Providence has again saved us from the scourge of civil war."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, MAY 6, FROM GRENOBLE.

"Sixty or seventy rebles are in the prisons of this town. They have been all interrogated, and the chiefs of them have been sent before the prevotal court, which is to try them in the week. The greater part of the heads of the conspiracy had distributed their posts. One was to command the town of Grenoble, another the arsenal, and a third the division. The greater part of the houses in the town were marked with red chalk, some with the letter B., others with a D., and several with a cross.

"It was remarked, that the first soldier that fired upon the rebles, crying *Vive le Roi!* is a grenadier, who had followed Buonaparte to the isle of Elba, and who did not think, as certain advocates at Paris have said, that he had thereby lost the title and quality of a Frenchman."—(*quotidienne.*)

LYONS, MAY 5.

Upon hearing of the seditious movement that took place at Grenoble, the national guard and inhabitants of Lyons manifested their sentiments of patriotism and fidelity.

We are led to believe, that the conspiracy which has broken out in the Isere is connected with that which had been discovered at Lyons in the month of January, and the head of which was named Didier.

MAY 6.

General Count de Damas, commanding the military division, having giving orders to send off 200 men for the national guard, 1200 men presented themselves to fight the rebels. The General thanked them for their zeal, and could not prevent 400 men from setting off for Grenoble.

BRUSSELS, MAY 10.

[EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.]

"Within these few days the bad French refugees in our city appeared very impatient to receive news from France. A great number of them went out to meet the courier, in the hopes of his bringing them good news. Good news to these gentlemen is disaster and scenes of blood. What was their surprise when the French papers informed them that every thing was tranquil in France, and that the capital and all the towns in the kingdom had celebrated with enthusiasm the anniversary of the entrance of the King into Paris. Since that period they are sad, for nothing afflicts them like public joy. Such is the character of the patriots of 1789 and of 1815 who are in dispair every time they hear that the country is at peace."—(*Quotidienne.*)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 13.—"You will justly presume that the accounts which the Papers have given of the late insurrection at Grenoble, do not contain the full detail of what took place there: some other circumstances have come to light, though all communication, even commercial, is at present intercepted by the Police. I have to add something to the transactions already known, which has been afforded me by an eye-witness, an inhabitant of Dauphiny. Many days previous to the event, strong symptoms of disaffection broke out in the department. The confidence of the authors of the conspirators was so great, that in the neighbouring Communes the tricoloured cockade was publicly worn, and cries of Vive l'Empereur, a bas les Bourbons, were heard throughout several preceding nights, in different districts of the city. On the other side, the Authorities had taken every necessary precaution. The regiment of the Dragons d'Angoulme were under arms and in battle array on the two public places; they were here insulted by a mob of women and children. Their forbearance was attributed to erroneous motives; the populace became more audacious, till at length the soldiery were assailed with stones, and the first blood was shed within the walls. On the outside of the gates a more serious resistance was prepared, and under the command of Gen. Donadieu, the Royal Forces succeeded, after a combat of several hours duration, in dispersing the rebels, composed principally of disbanded soldiery, and a stubborn, misguided peasantry. The latter had many local advantages. The number of the killed and wounded amounted to 600. Important information has been already obtained from the prisoners. It is affirmed, though I can scarcely give credit to it, that 7 half-pay Officers are implicated in this enterprise. Numerous detachments of the Royal Guard have been directed from Paris towards the department of the Isere, and every measure which prudence can dictate, or justice require, has been adopted.

"The disaffected in the metropolis have industriously circulated, that this conspiracy is connected with simultaneous movements throughout the kingdom. It is pretended that its ramifications extended to the Cevennes, and that the Burbonnais and Alsace were not unacquainted with it. The Police maintain that there is no truth whatever in such reports, and especially contradict what has been related of commotions at Toulouse. The Journal du Soir is definitively suppressed for having inserted an article of a like tendency. The Editor, in his defence, declared that he could not doubt the authenticity of such a paragraph, since it was communicated to him directly by one of the Chefs de Division de la Police. This explanation has not been considered satisfactory. Large bodies of men have retreated in the inaccessible mountains of Danphiny, some flying from the combat, others from fear of being committed by the declaration of the prisoners, whose only chance of mercy depends on pledges of repentance. That the affair is not altogether terminated; that the alarm of Government is not appeased, is demonstrated by the suspension of all letters addressed from those quarters.—Besides, the abrupt cliffs of Dauphiny are yet more favourable to a protracted resistance than the hedges of La Vendee. The inhabitants of that province, like mountaineers in general, have been ever ardent enthusiasts."

DUTCH, HAMBURGH, AND FLANDERS MAILS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, APRIL 24.—His Majesty, the Emperor, has addressed to all the Courts of Europe a highly interesting declaration, in which he announces that the sacred alliance concluded between him and his high Allies, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, has no other object in view than peaceably to found the internal happiness of states, and not only to confirm the most inviolable sentiments of peace, concord, and benevolence, towards all Christian nations, but also to extend them to those which do not profess the Christian Religion. This declaration and interpretation of the sacred alliance confirms, therefore, the system of peace adopted by our august Sovereign towards the Ottoman Porte also, and is the finest contradiction of the secret views ascribed by some foreign Papers to the sacred alliance.

Brussels Papers to the 8th instant arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna states, that Prince Kaunitz, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, is soon expected to return, as he has not been able to obtain an audience of Ferdinand VII. who protests against the possession of Parma by the Archduches Maria Louisa. It appears that orders have been issued by the Court of Baden to prepare for the passage of a numerous corps of Austrian troops, which are going in a short time to relieve those now in France.

[*Courier* 10 *May*

ROME, APRIL 24.

We are informed that by an arrangement with the Court of Austria, the Pontifical flag will be placed under the protection of that power, and will no longer submit to the tribute which the other states pay to the Regency of Africa.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 28.

The English minister, Mr. Foster, has given the most amicable assurances to our government. Every thing announces a long peace in the North.

It is false that the Danish corps has been recalled from France.

SUFFOLK.

About two on Friday afternoon a most destructive fire happened at Maunden, near Bishoptortford. The malt upon the kiln belonging to some extensive building, occupied by Mr. Nash, caught fire, which, it is said, might have been easily put out, had the extinguisher, provided for that purpose, been immediately used, instead of which, the man who had the care of the fire went up into the kiln when, after vainly using every effort, he was obliged to descend most rapidly to save himself. Mr. Nash's premises were totally destroyed, together with a very large stock of perfect malt and a considerable quantity in its various stages. Maunden Hall, occupied by Mr. Palmore, is but a short distance; the wind carried the fire to those extensive premises, which, with the stacks of corn, hay and straw, next fell victims to the devouring element. The Hall alone is standing, but all the out-building, with their contents, are levelled to the ground. The damage is estimated at 15,000l.—Ipswich Journal.

During the night of Wednesday se'nnight, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Hustler, of Gedding, Suffolk, which raged so furiously, that in a short time a barn, near house and cart lodge, together with 45 coombs of wheat, a quantity of straw, fom live stock &c. were consumed. There is strong reason for thinking the above were wilfully set on fire. On Saturday se'nnight a thrashing machine belonging to Mr. John Fenton, of Westenham, was set on fire on the premises of Mr Serjeant, of Cockfield, Suffolk, and entirely consumed.—Essex Herald.

Friday se'nnight a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Long Chandler, of Ilminster, which threatened destruction to the body of the town, but through the activity of the inhabitants, was got under, after destroying the premises in which it commenced, and the workshops of a cooperage adjoining, containing property to a large amount, a part of which only was insured.—*Bury Paper.*

About one o'clock in the morning of Wednesday se'nnight, the barn and outbuildings of Mr. Glandfield, of Martlesham Hall, near Woodbridge, were discovered to be on fire. The flames consumed a quantity of barley in the straw, and also the waggons, tumbrels, ploughs, and general implements. A cart lodge—about 150 yards distant, was also consumed, a circumstance which sufficiently indicated that the fire was not accidental. A man, of the name of Jos. Bagg, who had been heard to use threatening language respecting Mr. Glandfield, was, by the active exertion of Mr. Charles Moore, of Woodbridge, (agent to the Suffolk Fire Office, where the corn was insured) soon after apprehended on suspicion of having set fire to the premises. He was examined before Edward Moore and William Carthew, Esqrs., and has been fully committed to take his trial at the next Assizes.

About two o'clock in the morning of yesterday se'nnight, an alarming fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Kinsbury, of Bungay, which, from the quantity of tallow, tar, oil, &c. therein, threatened total destruction to the adjoining buildings, but was got under by the prompt exertions of the inhabitants, though not until the offices were destroyed.

Same day, a fire was discovered in two barns occupied by Mr. Scott, of Kettlebaston, during the time the men, who had been thrashing therein, were gone to breakfast, which circumstance leads to a strong suspicion, they were wilfully set on fire. The flames raged so furiously, that the whole were destroyed in a short time, together with a stable, cow-house, and a stack of clover.

Same morning, a fire broke out in a cottage in the occupation of Mr. Rosier, of Grundisburgh, which was entirely consumed, and not an article of the furniture saved.—Colchester, May 4.

Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America. There are about 12 American ships now nearly ready to sail for the United States, and the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics, and persons brought up to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as 80; others 50 on board. For their passage each person is to pay 10l., and find himself. Some say the American Government, in the end, are to be the paymasters.

Times, May 14.

It will be recollected that some stir was made in the House of Commons last year relative to the Governor of Gibraltar having presumed to give up to the Spanish government four persecuted Spaniards who had thrown themselves under the protection of the British at that place. We now learn, with peculiar satisfaction, that the British government interfered with the Spanish government in behalf of these unfortunate Spaniards, who had been consigned to banishment to Ceuta, and with success. The Spaniards, whose names are Don Jose Cortes Madariogo, Juan G. Rocio, Juan Paibel Castillo Juan Pablo Ayala, were, by the last accounts, at Kingston, where they have published the correspondence preceding the liberation. Of the British nation they speak with unbounded gratitude. They proclaim, that their restitution to society is the effect of the excellence of the English constitution, the integrity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the noble patriotism of the parliament of Great Britain. Their gratitude, they say, requires that the whole world should know the extent of their obligations to the British government and its *Magna Charta.*

Here follow letters Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The first is from Pedro Cevallos to his Excellency the Minister General of the Indies, stating the circumstances of the Spaniards having been given up, and the application of the British government for their restitution. This letter concludes as follows:—

"As his Majesty desires to prove the very great regard he entertains for his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, who has taken so much interest in this matter, it has been resolved that these subjects be delivered in Gibraltar to the disposition of the British government, which I communicate to you by order of the King, for your information, and your compliance therewith."

No. 2 is from His Excellency Mr. Vaughan, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, to Messrs. Madariogo and Co. acquainting them, that although they had not been delivered up at Gibraltar, as promised by the Spanish Government, that event, he trusted, could not long be delayed, as he had received fresh and most positive assurances that the orders of his Catholic Majesty for their delivery to the Governor of Gibraltar would be immediately carried into execution.

No. 3 is as follow:—

(L. S.) Copy, No. 3.

By his Excellency General Geo. [redacted] Governor, Commanding his Britannic [redacted] in Gibraltar.

This is to certify, that Don Joseph C[redacted] Don Juan Paibel Castillo, Don Juan [redacted] Don Juan G. Rocio, natives of South[redacted] lately obtained their release from confi[redacted] at the intercession of his Royal High[redacted] Regent; and they being about to embar[redacted] of St. Thomas, in order to return to th[redacted] try, it is requested of all his Britanic [redacted] nors, commanders, or agents, that they [redacted] ed every protection, and permitted to [redacted] leered. Given at Gibraltar, this 29th d[redacted] 1815.

GEO DO[redacted]

London Times, 2[redacted]

PIRACY AND ROBBERY ON T[redacted] THAMES.

The following is we believe, [redacted] statement of all the particulars [redacted] transpired respecting this extraor[redacted] bery, and of the examinations [redacted] taken place on the subject:—

The house of Messrs. Fairly and [redacted] occasion to send to their estab[redacted] Calcutta 13 chests of dollars by [redacted] *Campbell,* lying off Greenwich, [redacted] put on board the Company's hoy [redacted] for the purpose of conveying them to that ship. As the trust was valuable, the usual caution on such occasions was observed, and the crew on board was increased, and supplied with additional arms. It was between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning last when the hoy reached Bugby's hole. A small craft came alongside on pretext of asking questions. As only two men appeared in view in the boat, no serious alarm was excited, until a tarpaulin was hauled on one side, and discovered about the number of 20 more. The hoy was now on the alert, but it was too late; the pirates were too soon on board, and placing a pistol to the head of Mr. Abbot, the master, demanded his submission. Mr. Abbot, with Mr. Champion, the Company's officer, and the crew, were driven into the cabin, from whence they discharged several blunderbusses at the banditti on deck. The fire was returned; and

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1816.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

an exclamation was made as if a person was wounded: it was succeeded by a voice, saying, "We will murder them all;" which led the crew to the resolution of fighting for their lives, if the vessel was attempted to be scuttled, as they apprehended. In the mean time the villains broke open the hatches with a crow bar, and proceeded to rummage the hold. Their alarm, however, was so great, that they hurried into their craft only 7 chests of the dollars out of the 13 on board. In each chest were contained four bags, with 1000 dollars in each, so that the whole amount of the booty obtained would amount to about 7,000l. The robbery being thus completed, the pirates ran the boy on shore, to prevent any immediate pursuit. The same day, Thursday, a vigilant search was set on foot by the police after the robbers, but without success. A deposition to the above effect was given at the Thames police office on Friday by the master and crew of the boy. On following up the inquiry, it appears that nine bags of the dollars have been recovered; but we have reason to believe that none of the actual depredators are yet in custody. It would seem that, from the speedy approach of day light, and the slackness of the tide immediately after the robbery was committed, the villains were afraid to venture on shore with their stolen property, and had therefore deemed it expedient to sink the whole or part of the chests, as they supposed, within low water mark, in Gallion reach; for about seven o'clock, at low water, three of the chests were observed uncovered on the shore, where they had been just left by the tide. The commander of an ordnance transport, two Greenwich watermen, and the master of a peter-boat, being on the spot when the chests were first discovered, claimed an equal right to their contents. A mallet and chisel were brought from the transport, and the chests were opened. Upon ascertaining the contents, the Greenwich waterman, more prudent or more honest than their colleagues, proposed that the whole of the bags should be taken to the water bailiff for the benefit of the owners. This was objected to, and the property was divided; but, unfortunately for the master of the transport, whilst his boys were carrying a part of his share to his house, they were seized by an officer, who had been all day on the look-out. The boys, being interrogated, confessed where the remainder of their master's booty was hid, and the dollars were immediately removed from their hiding place in the sand. The next step was to take the master into custody, and to look after his colleagues; but, to the credit of the Greenwich watermen, they came forward the next morning with the whole of their share of the spoil, and with an offer of their evidence as to that part of the transaction in which they had been engaged. On Friday the master of the transport and the watermen underwent an examination before several Magistrates, at a public house near Shooter's-hill. The watermen say they know the peter boatman; and it is, therefore, probable that about 3,000 dollars, which came to his share, will be restored; in that case, Messrs. Fairly and Co. will have recovered 3,000l. in dollars out of the 7000l. that were carried off. But the great anxiety of the house, is to be enabled to detect and bring to condign punishment the actual perpetrators of this most daring robbery, and with this view they have offered a reward of 500l. for the apprehension of one or more of the offenders on conviction, and 500l. more on recovery of the property. For payment, a reference is given to Mr. Stafford, chief clerk of Bow-street, and to Mr. Simmons, of the Thames Police-office, Shadwell. It will be seen by our Union hall report, that two persons were brought on Saturday to that office, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

BETHLEM-HOSPITAL.

On the second reading of the criminal lunatic bill.

The Hon. Mr. Bennet observed, that if there was an intention to give any sum to Bethlem-hospital, he should object to it while the management was in the present hands, directed by Dr. Munro and Mr. Haslam. At present it was a disgrace to the institution. He [illegible] any details, but he had certainly [illegible] ffician viewed the patients monthly [illegible] an imbecile steward, and a surgeon alternately mad or drunk. If these appointments were not corrected and regulated, he should oppose any grant, and should move to take away the charter.

Mr H. Addington had understood, that the house considered, that the building of the new wing of the hospital was to be assisted; and he understood also that it would be ready in July.

Mr. Bennet repeated, that he would not consent to a grant while the hospital remained in hands in which its purposes had been so scandalously abused.

After some observations from Mr. W. Smith, the second reading was fixed for Monday next.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald moved that the miscellaneous services for Ireland be referred to a committee.

Sir G. Hill said, that he understood a grant was in contemplation to the Academical Institution at Belfast. He fully admitted the great advantages of education in Ireland, where the government, on such subjects, had shown itself most liberal; but the institution was likely to be perverted, as persons of a desperate character had wormed themselves into that school, with the view of promoting the politics and religion of Paine and Priestley. Some of these persons were notorious in 1798; and then failing in their objects, they now thought, that by insidious means they could promote their abominable principles, and inculcate them in the minds of the young. The visitors had not perhaps been sufficiently active. Many good men had declined interfering. In what he said, he did not speak lightly. He referred to the manner in which the 17th of March had been celebrated, when every thing was applauded that was revolutionary and anti-British, as might be seen from the toasts and sentiments, notwithstanding the attempts to excuse them. They were in honour of every enemy of this country. One project of the institution was the certifying of the Presbyterian clergy of Ulster, which would be good, if properly regulated.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said he had no estimate to propose on this subject.

A message from the lords requested a conference respecting the committee on the statutes and it was resolved that an answer should be sent from the house by their own messengers.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald then moved the Irish miscellaneous supplies: 41 0 0l. for the Protestant charter schools; 52,725l. for the foundling-hospital in Dublin, 40 2 0l. to other hospitals and schools of industry; 28,280l. to the lunatic-asylum; 8 932l. to the Hibernian society for the children of soldiers; 392l. to the Hibernian marine society; 3[illegible] 0l. for the orphan-house in the Circular road; 9000l. to the Westmoreland and Lock hospitals, &c.; 777l. towards building an hospital in Dublin; 3000l. for the lying-in hospital; 1,591l. for Steven's hospital; 5 000l. for other hospitals, &c in Dublin; 9,678l. for the Roman Catholic seminary at Maynooth; 6000l. for the promoting instruction and circulation of books by the society; 8420l. to the association for discountenancing vice, and promoting the knowledge of the Christian religion; 500l. for the expenses attending charitable donations; 181l. to an hospital at Cork; 24 783l. for printing and stationery in the secretary's office; 2,700l. for the sending of 1,290 copies of the statutes to the magistracy; 3,700l. for proclamations, &c.; 25,000l for expenses of prosecutions; 2500l. for expense of apprehending public offenders; 5.200l for nonconforming ministers; 2 911l. for seceding nonconformist ministers in Ulster; 2,000l. for lottery-office clerks, &c.; 1,250l. for clerks of public offices; 3[illegible]0l. for inland navigation; 147l. for the port of Dublin; 1,086l. for heralds and pursuivants; 640l. for battle-axe guards; 7,000l. for building churches, and purchasing glebes; 31,117l. for the board of works; 21,000l. to the linen trade trustees: 19.000l. to the commissioners for making wide streets in Dublin; 10,000l. to the Dublin society; 980l. to the farming society; and 2,500l. to a Cork institution. The propositions were agreed to, and the report of the committee was ordered for to-morrow.

Mr. Peel presented a petition from Wicklow, complaining of agricultural distresses.

ALIEN BILL.

On the question that the alien bill should be read a second time.

Lord A Hamilton rose. He considered it unnecessary for him to enter into any minute detail, but he hoped he should be able to convince them, before he sat down, that this bill was wholly inapplicable to the situation in which the country now stood. He could not believe that the house would approve of this measure, as no other ground had been stated, except the circumstance of a former enactment on this subject. He should wish to state the particulars of this bill, as it was offered to the house, which he considered a system of legislation that was totally uncalled for. It gave power to the Secretary of State to turn out of the kingdom any individual alien, whether friend or enemy, however regularly he might have conducted himself. This was an authority that could hardly be asked for in the most perilous times, but was wholly preposterous in a state of general peace. (Hear, hear.) One of the clauses enacted, that any alien who should refuse obedience to certain regulations should be sent out of the realm; but a subsequent clause enabled the justices of Westminister to admit aliens to bail on certain security. In the 2d page of the bill it was enacted, that if the Secretary of State should apprehend that an alien would not pay obedience, such alien was to be given in charge to a King's messenger, to be conveyed out of the kingdom; so that, whatever might have been his character, conduct, or occupation, he was then not to enjoy the benefit of bail. Now surely the house would never consent to give so extensive a power, and one so liable to abuse, to any ministers whatever. By the tenor of the bill, they admitted themselves, that if they wanted to exercise a mere constitutional power, the crown already possessed it. We were now in perfect amity with the rest of Europe, and the Secretary of State ought not to be invested with the privilege of sending every person who came under denomination of an alien out of the kingdom. In the present circumstances of the country, the principle of this bill [illegible] xious to the free admission of [illegible] ght not to be counteranced by the [illegible] been hitherto suffered to go on a[illegible] but it ought not to pass under its present severe provisions. He should really think and hope, that England, from the pre-eminent station which she now enjoyed, would be induced to set an example of liberality to the other civilized nations of the world. This country, from its insular situation, was perhaps less liable than any country in Europe to the sudden irruption of strangers. For this reasons, he certainly felt it his duty to oppose the bill; and should move as an amendment, that it be read a second time on that day three months.

Mr H Addington said, there was nothing novel in the principle of this bill; it was precisely the counterpart of a law that had received the legislative sanction two years ago. Little opposition had been made to that measure, and every difficulty was removed on his agreeing to introduce a clause, that aliens should have the power of appealing to the privy council. The bill, therefore, was not new; it was exactly the same as that which the house had before thought it expedient to adopt; and if they were right in passing the alien bill in 1814, there were additional reasons for renewing it at this moment. They were not aware, perhaps, that there had been a very considerable increase of strangers in this country: they amounted at this time to upwards of 20,000. The noble lord had stated the bill to be most severe in its enactments, and altogether unjustifiable in principle; but he did not think that sufficient attention had been paid to the subject. By comparing the present bill with the late one, this would be found not a severe measure. Under both bills the alien on his arrival is required to sign a declaration, stating, who he is, of what profession, in what ship he arrived, and what were his motives for coming; he then, under the present bill, receives a certificate from the inspector at the port where he landed. Under the war alien bill, he was detained at that port till his arrival was reported to the Secretary of State, which was always done, unless some respectable merchant had previously applied in his favor. He was then only allowed to proceed to London, where he was compelled to take a license of residence, the bounds of which, if he exceeded by only ten miles, he was liable to be thrown into confinement. If he wished to remove to any other part of the kingdom, it was necessary for him to obtain a passport, and a new license for his new place of residence. He could not quit the kingdom without a passport, and might be sent out of it without any power of appeal. These were the restrictions under the war alien bill: at present, after receiving a certificate, he was permitted to go without restraint to any part of the kingdom; no passport was required—no license; he had only to show his certificate: it was true he was subject to be sent out of the kingdom, but then he had a power of appeal to the privy council, which might fairly be considered a restraint on the royal prerogative. It might be assumed that by the common law the king had the power of sending aliens out of the kingdom, and Puffendorf was a strong authority on this point. But if the king had such a prerogative, it might be asked, what was the use of an alien bill: The object of it was to force a registry of aliens, that it might be known who and what they were. The bill was necessary also, because, though the king, by his prerogative, might send an alien out of the kingdom, there was no mode, by which he could enforce this prerogative, less tedious than an indictment; and this was a sufficient reason for a bill providing speedier means. It had been complained that, this power had been exercised with great rigour; but by referring to the papers on the table, it would be seen, after deducting six who had returned again, that only fifteen aliens were sent out of the kingdom in three years and a half; and though there was a power to transport for life any alien who returned, this power had never, in any one instance been exercised. And here he begged to explain a statement made by the honorable member for Taunton. that two aliens had been sent away at the request of a foreign minister. When the statement was made, neither he (Mr. A), nor his noble kinsman, had the slightest recollection of the transaction. They asked for the names of these strangers, but they were not given; but, on the second motion, one name was given—Apowski: with this clue they made inquiry, and found that the occurrence took place three years and a half ago; a representation had been made at that time from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, so strong, that it was impossible to hesitate. There was no interference of foreign ministers whatever; the grounds were so strong—(*What were the grounds*, from the opposition benches?) that it was to be wondered the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs did not use his own authority at once. There was, therefore, no ground for the charge made by the member for Taunton. As for the expenses of the alien-office, the Secretary of State for the Home Department gave orders for their reduction last January. The original establishment consisted of Mr. Reeves, as superintendent, and 14 other individuals. Mr. Reeves's salary was 500l., and when he died last years, his place had not been filled up. The law officer had a salary of 500l. But on the first of April last, the 14 persons were reduced to six, and it was intended to transfer the alien business under the roof of the home department; it was hoped a further reduction might take place. On the whole, the expense had been reduced from 9000l. per ann. to 3000l. He did not see why a measure of this sort should give offence to foreign powers, as no alien would be affected, who was not guilty towards the state; only political, and not moral offences, would ever be noticed. It had been stated, that the country itself was adverse to the bill, but he had received letters and communications from persons entirely unconnected with him, that led him to form a very different conclusion. He believed a very general dissatisfaction would exist, if the bill did not pass, and for one, he should think that his Majesty's ministers would be culpable and supine, if they did not forward a salutary measure, of which no well-intentioned foreigner could complain.

Mr. BROUGHAM had listened to hear the case that would be made out by his Majesty's Ministers with an anxiety proportioned to the regard which all who loved their country felt for its interest and character—for that character which it had ever maintained of upholding liberal and enlightened principles; and now, after he had heard all that had been urged by the very patron (if he might so call him) of the bill, he felt as much in the dark as ever with respect to the grounds of this change in the fundamental law of the country. The right hon. gent. alleged, that this was no new measure, for a similar bill had been enacted two years ago. He (Mr. B.) should say, that a precedent of only two years' standing did not prevent a measure from being a dangerous innovation. But what were the circumstances under which that bill passed? Was that, like the present, a time of profound peace? Did we not hear daily, as any thing was to be gotten from the pockets of the people by raising an alarm, that it was a period of doubt, distrust, and danger; that a large standing army was kept up, under the power and at the beck of that commander who had not then been removed into confinement? To compare the year 1814 with the present time, and to say that the bill then passed afforded any pretext for the present, was to shut our eyes to all the great features of distinction between them. But the right hon. gentleman had justified the present milder measure, as he termed it, from a comparison with the war enactments; for that, according to him, it was an argumen for permitting innovations in law, for subjecting all foreigners to the arbitrary pleasure of the crown, that there had existed in time of war a measure more severe! The argument was nothing to the purpose; and unless grounds of the strongest necessity could be adduced, which were the only justification of the war measure, neither the one nor the other could in any way be supported. The right hon. gent. had been at a loss to imagine why they on that side of the house evinced such a jealousy of the measure: for, according to him, instead of increasing, it limited the power of the crown; and this he inferred from the authority of Puffendorf! whose authority was newly introduced from that bench with such respect; for he (Mr. B.) well remembered the day when that writer really would have been an authority—when, in defiance of the laws of nations, we were about to sink the character and credit of England, by a rank and cruel aggression on a nation at perfect peace with us, when we were about to rob them of their fleet without any previous indication of hostility. (*Hear, hear.*) Puffendorf was pleaded from that (the opposition) side of the house; but such authority was then despised, and it was said, "What! would you have us sink in the storm that threatens us, for the satisfaction of saying that we had Puffendorf to plead for our disaster?" On the law of nations, then, the only subject with which he was conversant, Puffendorf was no authority; but on municipal law, on the customs of England, where he could be of no more authority than the Talmud or the Levitical institutions, up got the right hon. gent. and said, "now I plead my Puffendorf!" and this, as to a question of English law, which Puffendorf knew nothing about, any more than certain persons then in his (Mr. B's) eye. However, laying aside Puffendorf, he (Mr. B.) cited the common and statute law of this nation; and he called on the right honorable gentleman and his friends near him; and who, if they had any foundation, must stand up and show; (hey, and no Puffendorf: the right honorable gentleman ought to have prayed in aid the attorney and solicitor-general, and not the learned Swede); from them, we must hear that the king has power to arrest, detain, and banish at will, an alien friend, contrary to the habeas corpus act, and contrary to the provisions of Magna Charta. He (Mr. B.) would not produce any authorities, for they ought to come from the other side; the affirmative was there, and must be proved there: but, if he chose, he could show that foreigners, even in time of war, were protected by express act of parliament: and the house would find in Magna Charta—he referred to chapter 30, (not to Puffendorf) that protection was to be afforded to merchant strangers among us, to land, tarry, sojourn, transact business, and return, unless such as had been previously publicly prohibited. (*Hear.*) The right honorable gentleman might cheer on hearing this expression was, *nisi publice prohibiti*; and here he (Mr. B.) must apologize for quoting an English writer in exposition of English law, instead of a foreigner—he meant Lord Coke, a man by no means an enemy to prerogative in his writings, though he now and then felt for the cause of freedom, but a man most justly estimated the soundest and best expositor of our law: his interpretation of *publice prohibiti* was, "prohibited by act of parliament;" and this entirely put an end to the question whether the spirit of our ancient jurisprudence did not afford protection to strangers in the highest degree. He would not further fatigue the house by discussion of law authorities: but there could be no doubt that the law was one to strangers and natives; and notwithstanding the restraint as to the purchase of real property, there was no exception whatever as to liberty and security of person; foreigners were expressly permitted to enter, to tarry, to sojourn, and depart, whenever they pleased. The right honorable gentleman was surprised that any offence should be felt at such slight restrictions; the alien, said he, had only to obtain his certificate, and then he was on the same footing as a natural-born subject. Certainly the alien was very much obliged; but he (Mr. B), should stop at this first boon; the alien might enter, *provided* he had a certificate; now, here (this went only to the power of ingress) a certificate was required—that was, in other words, permission to enter; so that power was given to stop him as much by this new bill as by the old. But then he might go on without a passport—might reside without a license. Was there then nothing in his being liable to be taken up at any moment, on a journey, in his house, at any time or in any place, and be arrested at the will of a minister, on the representation of a foreign minister, or from the malice of a creditor, on the slightest of most unfounded *representation*?—for all these were supposable cases, and it was enough for him that they were supposable. Was this nothing? Were aliens made of such stuff as not to regard this, and would they come hither, when subject to such interruptions, or would foreign powers be entirely regardless of such injustice towards their subjects? It was impossible that these restrictions should not be heard of, should not be felt every day, by our merchants, our travellers, and our valetudinarians, residing abroad; they would be oppressed and harassed, and the plea would be, "[illegible] England foreigners meet with treatment much worse [illegible] He forbore in the hearing of many who were connected with commercial affairs, and they would bear testimony to the justice of such apprehensions. It was a great boast for us, that whereas in other [illegible] there was no security for persons or opinions [illegible] had a religion and an equal system of law[illegible]

rich and poor, the high and low—for those who had friends at court, and those who had none: but above all, that these laws were equally administered: it was owing to this that we had so far prospered—that we had drawn on the wealth, and enticed to us the skil and industry of the fortunate nations. No sooner had a religious persecution arisen in the South of France (he should not for the present allude to recent events), in Italy or in Spain, than the shores of England were crowded with refugees. And why did they not fly to Russia, or any other country? Because they were certain that England had a high pre-eminence—that the law was the same to natives and strangers; that is, that personal security was the same for all, and ensured by magna charta and habeas corpus. Even in very late times remittances had been sent hither to a very large amount, in apprehension of religious differences; these could only have been sent with a confidence that the same protection would be afforded now as heretofore; but it was much less with a view to this branch of the subject (though the lass of this flower in our national character was no small sacrifice), than to the interest of our countrymen resident abroad, that he deprecated the principle of this bill. This change in our law would afford an endless pretext for their discomfort and oppression. Much had been said as to the power of appeal. That appeal was to the king in council, and the house would judge to what it amounted, when they were informed of the interpretation put on that clause; (the same clause as in the former bill)- An alien, for example, is arrested on malicious motives, some individual, concealing these motives, denounces him to the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as a dangerous person, and fabricates some story to that effect: the Secretary of State, all eyes and ears, receives the story; and the result o the *ex-parte* statement is, that this dangerous person is ordered to be taken into custody: the alien is then served with a notice in English, which he is not bound by the act of parliament to understand, and which no act of parliament can make him understand, and he is then at liberty to appeal to the privy council; here it would be supposed that counsel would at least be allowed to speak for him; but, no! he (Mr. B.) could state on the very highest law authority, and from a very late case, that counsel was not allowed; no examination face to face, no cross-examination; a mere *ex-parte* statement was received, and the Secretary of State, who could not be questioned, acted on it, *sic volo, sic jubeo*; nothing could be done. In a very late instance a judge, applied to for a habeas corpus, stated that it was impossible it could be granted. Better abolish the clause of appeal altogether, for the protection it would afford was perfectly nugatory—it was a mere mockery. The bill should rather come out in all its premature deformity, with all its first revolting features, with all its array of arbitrary injustice, than receive a disguise that signified nothing in ameliorating its operation, but only allowed it to work with more insidious effect under the semblance of qualifying and redeeming provisions. Then came the justification of the present measure from the mildness with which the powers granted under a former act were exercised. Only two persons, it would appear, had any reason to complain of severity; and as there was no abuse of power formerly, therefore we now should grant power that was liable to be abused; but were two cases of injustice in sending persons out of the kingdom to be considered of trifling importance? Suppose two Englishmen, instead of two aliens, had been so treated by a minister of this country, would he not have deserved impeachment for his conduct? But here it was again pleaded that those merchants were not banished from this kingdom on the application of the ambassador of their own state, because there was no resident minister from that state here at the time when this tyrannical exercise of authority was practised, and that, therefore, the administration was not on this occasion made the instrument of gratifying the malice of foreign governments on those of their subjects who had taken refuge under the protection of ours. This might be the case: but was there, he would ask, no other inference? Did not the minister of some other foreign state apply for the banishment of those individuals? Supposing, however, that there had been no instance of oppressive severity—supposing that, as the right honorable gentleman declared, there were the best reasons of state policy for the act to which he alluded, still this previous mildness in the employment of powers that were capable of being exerted for the purpose of oppression, constituted no reason why these powers should be continued, and afforded no guarantee against abuse in their future exercise. Because no violent injustice had been committed, because ministers had found no occasion, or felt no inclination to inflict penalties upon foreigners in times past, by sending them out of the kingdom where they exercised their professions, or conducted their commercial business, therefore the right honorable author of this bill required us to surrender Magna Charta and the habeas corpus act! But the house was informed that this measure was necessary on account of the great number of aliens now in this country, whom it might be dangerous to leave under the common authorities, and subject to the common operation of law only. There were 20,000 aliens (a population equal to that of some of the continental states), and therefore it was necessary to pass an alien act. Their great number surely could be no reason why they should be oppressed, as it held out no probability that they could become dangerous. We had 12 millions of men in Great Britain, and yet we never apprehended that their numbers would set them above the laws, or afford any pretext for narrowing their liberties. There were 10,000 Irishmen in Liverpool, there were many thousand Irishmen in London and other parts of England, but we never thought of arming the government with extraordinary powers against them. According, however, to the mode of reasoning adopted by the supporters of the bill, we should take precautions against the Irish, who were infinitely more numerous than our alien friends, and pass a similar act for regulating their entrance and egress into and out of England. The right hon. gent. had advanced the extraordinary position, that he was not bound to show that the foundation of his bill was laid in law, justice, and reason; but that the proof of its oppression and inexpediency rested with those who opposed it, thus laying the *onus* of making out a case against the measure on his (Mr. B.'s) honourable friends near him, instead of attempting such a justification as would render opposition ineffectual. He would say, however, that it was his (Mr. H. Addington's) business to make out a defence for his bill. It belonged to him who proposed to alter the state of our laws to point out the reason, wisdom and necessity, of the changes he contemplated. He had not done so in any degree; he had not stated one reason for adopting a measure so oppressive; he had not removed one objection. On these grounds he would oppose the bill, even as modelled into its peace form: he would not accept even the mild dose of the right hon. gent. The war alien bill could be defended only on the ground of necessity. We were now in profound peace; we incurred no danger from any number of alien friends that might seek admittance into this country. There was therefore no justification of the present bill—not even a shadow of reason in its favor. It should be reprobated and opposed by every one who had any regard for justice, who had any reverence for the constitution of his country, who had any respect for its ancient laws and liberties, and who, extending his views to the character which the nation to which he belongs enjoys among other states, had any anxiety that the estimation of England should stand high among foreigners.

Mr. H. Addinton and Mr. Brougham mually explained.

The Solicitor-General being called upon by his hon. and learned friend to explain his opinions on the laws affecting aliens, would answer the appeal by a few observations. His learned friend had requested him to declare whether he considered the king to have the power of regulating the conduct of aliens in this country, or sending them out of it, as provided for in the bill under the discussion of the house independently of the enactments of that bill? He did not hesitate to answer that he had not such a power. Indeed, had this been the case, the present bill would have been useless. It would be absurd to make a statute where we had the authority of common law. This measure was therefore proposed to supply the defect of the law as it now stood; and to grant the King a power by the common law was not within the royal prerogative. The King had the power by proclamation to prohibit the entrance of aliens into the realm, or to send them out of it. (*Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.*) He did not mean to say, that his Majesty could by virtue of his prerogative deport aliens, or forcibly send them out of the country; but he could order them to leave it, and if they disobeyed, he could indict them for disobedience to his commands. Disobedience to the authority of a proclamation was an indictable offence as much as disobedience to the command of an act of parliament, which contained in itself no specific penalties for enforcing. (*Hear, hear, from the opposition.*) He would state the reasons on which this opinion was grounded. No alien had a right to come and reside in this country without the consent of the state. An alien in many respects was different from a natural-born subject, particularly in his privileges, and the power that the state had over him. The alien had nothing but temporary residence; and though in some respects he was a subject, in others he was not. When he chose to leave the realm, the state had no power to detain him; and after he had gone, it had no power to recal him, as it would a natural born subject. If a natural-born subject left his country, his allegiance was still due to its government; he might be summoned again to its service, and if found in the ranks of its enemies, might be considered as a rebel, and punished accordingly. The native could enter his country at all times: he had a right to do so. The alien had none. It belonged to the state to admit or to reject his claim of admission. If this authority resided in the state, as it did, in what quarter was it placed? Did it exist in the legistature?—No; it belonged to the executive to enforce the laws. (*Hear, hear,*) He adhered to this, and would establish it by analogy. Who exercised power over a natural-born subject?—the king. If he wished to leave the kingdom, who had the power of preventing him?—the king. If he was absent, what recolled him?—the king's proclamation. If he did not obey the proclamation, in whose name was his property seized, and his punishment awarded?—in the king's. On the same principle that the king exercised this authority over natural-born subjects with regard to their entering or leaving the realm, he could admit aliens into the country refuse them admittance, or order them to depart. The hon. and learned gent. had rested his argument on the enactment of Magna Charta with regard to merchant strangers. He had extended too much the meaning of that statute. The charter indeed enacted, that merchant strangers should be allowed to enter and the exercise the trade without molestation or hinderance, unless publicly prohibited. This did not, however, refer to all aliens, nor did it mean to protect those whom it concerned from the power of the King, but merely from the vexation of his subject. At that time a great jealousy prevailed with regard to the admission of aliens, particularly among the corporations and trades, whose profits might be reduced by competition with foreigners. If this was not the proper interpretation of the statute, why were merchant strangers mentioned instead of strangers in general? or why did it protect merchants alone, instead of aliens indiscriminately? was there any authority in support of the doctrines he had stated? He might appeal to Justice Blackstone, who would be allowed by the hon. and learned gentleman to be well acquainted with Magna Charta. His opinion was stated in his Commentaries, and the purport of it was, that so long as aliens conducted themselves in the spirit of the laws, they were allowed to reside in this kingdom, but that they were liable to be sent out of it when the King should think it expedient to exercise his prerogative. He might add to the authority of this learned judge that of a law authority in 1705. He alluded to an opinion given by Sir E. Northey, attorney-general in Queen Anne's reign, and he did not think his authority should be less valued, or the more distrusted, on account of the official situation which he held, as it did not necessarsly interfere with his impartiality. The circumstances out of which the difficulty arose, which was referred to that learned lawyer's decision, happened in one of our American provinces, Maryland, which was subject to the same laws in this respect as the mother-country. Several Jesuits, both natives and aliens, had attempted to establish themselves in that province, and to teach their doctrines in schools and colleges. The questions referred to Sir E. Northey were two: first, how the statutes were to be enforced against those of the jesuits who were natural-born subjects; and, secondly, what power the crown could exercise over the aliens. His opinion was, that the latter might be sent out of the province. Here were two authorities in favor of the opinion he had stated, and he would be glad to hear authorities on the other side. There were one or two acts on the statute-book where parliament interfered; but this interference was shown in cases where pains and penalties were annexed, which the king by proclamation had not the power to do. The king could not in any proclamation order fines or imprisonment, but the parliament could give effect to his proclamation by such sanctions. He allowed that the enactment of an alien bill two years ago was no valid reason why it should now be renewed; but he could not help alluding to several former measures on this subject, which made out a justification of the present. The act of 1793, which was now declared to have been justified by necessity, was as much opposed upon its introduction as the present. Its policy and wisdom however, were afterwards acknowledged. (*Hear, hear.*) The act passed two years ago was likewise opposed. It was declared unnecessary for the public security, and pronounced a disgrace to our statute-book. In a short time, however, events showed its necessity, and justified the wisdom of those who had supported it. Although he saw no reason for supposing that events would change so quickly as they had done in the latter period, and that we might, as then, find a justification of the alien act in the occurrence of actual hostilities, still he saw no reason for omitting measures of precaution and prospective arrangement. Peace had been restored, but it would be rash from that circumstance to infer that all danger was by every possibility removed. The mischievous spirit of revolution, which was cherished and invigorated by the disorders of 25 years, was certainly abated, but it was not entirely annihilated. It might now crouch, but it was like the crouching of the tiger, for the purpose of taking a spring. It would not, therefore, be wise to remit altogether our vigilance, or to forego those precautionary measures necessary for securing firmly that we had nobly and vigorously acquired. He would, therefore, support the bill. It was wrong to see that it was directed against alien friends—it was directed against alien enemies assuming the guise of alien friends.

Sir S. Romilly would not follow his honorable and learned friend (the Solicitor-general) through the details of the legal question concerning the authority of the crown over aliens, as the policy of the bill by no means depended upon its decision one way or other. He rather rose to divert the discussion from the question, in which none but professional members could join, to those broader and more liberal views into which all could enter. He did this, not because he was afraid to meet the legal question, or unwilling to state his opinion upon it. He never understood that his Majesty, by an order under the sign manual, could order an alien friend out of the kingdom. The authority of Judge Blackstone, which had been appealed to was of less consequence here, as it was not supported in his Commentaries by references to any other authority. The learned commentator encumbered his pages with authorities and references; but here it would be remarked that there was none that could be relied on. It was merely, therefore, an opinion, respectable indeed from the learning and character of the author, but not amounting to any decisive authority. The other authority to which his learned friend had referred was liable to much stronger objections. He (Sir Samuel Romilly) protested against the novelty of bringing forward the private opinion of a law officer given to the minister of the day to guide his conduct in a particular instance. This opinion was kept among the archives of a public office; which were only to be ransacked by the ministers, who had access to consult them, and could not be considered as legal authority. (Here the Solicitor-general said across the table, that he saw the authority in print a work published by Mr. Chalmers). Sir Samuel Romilly continued by saying, that, admitting the publication of the opinion, he never heard that its author possessed great authority as a lawyer. The only person who had celebrated him, as far as he remembered, was Dean Swift. (*A laugh.*) But these were questions which it was not necessary to discuss on this bill. It was his intention now to examine this question on the ground of expediency, and it was to be considered that this bill subjected every alien to be sent out of the country at the will of his Majesty's ministers, or, what was still worse, upon the malignant representations of a private enemy. Those who had passed almost the whole of their lives, realized property, or established families in this country, all fell within the enactments of this measure. It was well known how averse of late years parliament had been to pass acts of naturalization. There was a standing order in the House of Lords, that no such bill should be read a second time without a certificate in favor of the alien from one of his Majesty's ministers, and he would now show the house how his Majesty's ministers had exercised this power. He knew an individual who had resided in this country 50 years, from the age of age of H to that of 62. He was a man of most unimpeachable character, and had retired from business with a fortune which he had made in the flax trade. There was a statute of Charles II. which enacted, that any foreigner who should exercise that trade for three years in this country should be entitled to all the privileges of a British subject. This gentleman had a trust estate of the value of 290,000l. devised to him, and did not at all doubt but that the devise was perfectly legal. He proceeded to a variety of sales and contracts, till it was discovered by a conveyancer that he was not naturalized. The consequence was, that a good title could not be made, and the purchasers refused to execute their contracts. Under these circumstances it was deemed most advisable to procure an act of naturalization, and it was under these circumstances that the Secretary of State refused to grant a certificate, although the application was supported by the strongest recommendations from several members of that house. (*Hear, hear.*) The house was told that it was dangerous to allow too great a resort of foreigners. The whole number now, however, was but 22,000, and in time of war it amounted on an average to 18,000, No single reason had been assigned to show the present expediency of such a bill. The noble lord had, on a former occasion undertaken to produce a strong case, but nothing had been said by the rt. hon. gent. except that the number of aliens had greatly increased since the year 1814, and yet the papers on the table showed an increase of 1000 men, women, and children. To be sure, the right hon. gent. added an observation which was somewhat mysterious, viz. that in a short time he apprehended the entrance of many more. He could only understand by this, that some harsh proceedings were about to be adopted in another country; that more of re-action, to use a fashionable word, was likely soon to take place, by which many persons, no longer able to live under their own government, would seek the protection of the British constitution. If he was right in this conjecture, we were by the present measure preparing to expel from our shores a multitude of unhappy persons who might have no other resource. (*Hear, hear.*) All this the house were desired to do, from their belief that ministers would not abuse this power. For his own part he must declare, that he was not satisfied with the reasons stated for removing the two Dutch merchants. With regard, indeed, to the number of instances in which the power had been exercised, they were certainly few, and in this sense its exercise had been moderate. But if it had been deemed expedient to put the act into force so seldom during such a period as that which elapsed from 1793 to 1814, what pretence was there for saying, that in a period of profound peace it was necessary still to vest in the crown these extraordinary powers; The house was not acquainted with the circumstances of those cases in which the act of 1793 had been put in execution. In one of them—the case of Berenger—he had no hesitation to say that the power had been grossly abused, Berenger was charged, it was true, with a criminal offence, but he was seized, and his papers examined, under the alien act. Now the examination of a man's papers in any case of misdemeanour was illegal. This was a point settled in the case of Mr. Wilkes, as recorded in the admiralty judgement of Lord Camden, which had been lately republished in the new edition of the State Trials, a work executed with an ability which rendered the death of its editor a public loss. (*Hear.*) Under thees act any man might be sent back to the same country from which he had fled; yet, by an article of the treaty of Amiens, this power was limited in its application to three descriptions of persons. On the renewal of the war, however, no less than 1,700 foreigners were sent out of the country, and what then happened? The French government refused to receive them: the consequence was, that they were under the necessity of returning, and none had ever heard that their return was attended with any disadvantage to the state. Had they been sent to France under such a government us that of Robespierre, the probablity was, that they would have been admitted for the purpose of being led to execution. He himself was acquainted with a case in which a most respectable individual had been nearly sent out of the country, which must have reduced him to indigence and beggary, upon information proved at length to the Secretary of State to be entirely false. But, it was said, there was a power of appeal to the privy council. The nature of this appeal, however, was to call on the individual to prove a negative on a charge which he had never heard of, and the more innocent he was, the greater of course must be his difficulty. This also he was to do in a foreign language perhaps, in which he might not be intelligible to his judges, and without any assistance from counsel. Such a right of appeal as this it would be better, in his opinion, at once to strike out of the act altogether. He had been surprised that his hon. and learned friend had not touched upon this point of the grievous hardship imposed upon the person accused of proving that he was a natural-born subject, for by the bill every subject might be a suspected alien. (*Hear, hear. hear.*) It might be extremely difficult in many instances to prove either birth or naturalization. Suppose the case of illegitimacy, or that of a person naturalized by a seven years residence in a British colony, or by serving on board a British ship. A reference to the period of 1793 was perfectly inapplicable. Did any one imagine that Mr. Pitt would, in a time of peace, have attempted to turn the current of liberality against foreigners, in whose favor it had always hitherto been in this country? No; but his Majesty's ministers rushed in where Mr. Pitt would have feared to tread. It would be wise in us to revert to the policy of our ancestors in this case as well as on other occasions. By the 27th of Edward III. stat. 2 cap. 2. it was ordained that all merchant strangers, and others, should be suffered to enter and go out of the kingdom, and sell their wares in safety. An act was passed in the reign of Anne, which was indeed of short duration, but which naturalized all foreign Protestants. There had been, however, cumberless acts which extended to many of the humbler classes the advantages of naturalization. It was only of late that a barbarous and disgraceful principal of legislation on this subject had been adopted. The measure before the house was defended, not on its own merits, but as being milder than the war alien act. Since his hon. and learned friend had argued the question as if the bill was directed only against foreigners coming in future to this country, and not against those already residing, he hoped that he should have the advantage of his vote against it.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that he had very naturally been called on by the hon. and learned gentleman to state on what grounds he considered the measure before the house to be necessary in the present circumstances of the country. It was undoubtedly a question on which it was extremely natural to urge a va topics in opposition to the measure; but he that it would not be difficult to show that it fectly consistent with the principle of general and that it was wise to arm the executive wi wer which it vested in them. It was taking to a view of the question to consider it only as ed with ancient statutes, or with the principl mercial policy. It was proper that the ho keep its mind open to the danger of allowin and unrestrained a resort of strangers to th He conceived it to be plain, both in comm common sense, that the sovereign who h means of protecting his subjects from the foreigners, when it might be expedient to divested of one of the first prerogatives of vernment. The bill ought to be regarded a statute in aid of the known and acknowle ples of the law, and was perfectly consiste liberality of admitting aliens, when not a any public hazard to the advantages of the It would certainly be a great abuse of the it, in any case, subservient to the purpos malevolence, or even to the prosecuting s states. It was an incorrect view, howeve that it could only be necessary to apply t of the act against aliens enteringin to mad conspiring against the security of govern lien might come for the purpose of sendin to an enemy, and it was on a reference t this nature that the war alien act was pri ed. If intelligence was received from a fo ment that an individual was availing hi tuation to endanger the essential intere ts try, he certainly should think that he negl to his sovereign, if he did not employ the in him by the law. The true principle between a war and a peace alien act app to be, that its enactments should be of a m nature in a time of peace, and not that there should be no enactment at all upon the subject. The hon. and learned gentleman had depreciated the value of the right of appeal given by the present measure. He apprehended, on the other hand, that there were many cases in which counsel were not allowed to the subject, and that, with regard to the difficulties of a foreign language, these might be easily surmounted by the assistance of an interpreter. It had been truly said by the Solicitor-general that the alien bill was founded upon a contemplation of dangers both in peace and war; it was not to be supposed that the principles which agitated Europe in 1793 were exterminated upon the continent, or extinguished in Great Britain; and precautionary measures ought not, therefore, to be abandoned. An hon. and learned gentleman (Sir S. Romilly) had said, that there was less excuse for this bill now than in 1814; but his lordship was decidedly of opinion that as many seeds of mischief existed in the soil of France at this moment as at that period; and supposing the house had refused to give its sanction to the law in 1814, the consequences of the most unexpected convulsion which then took place it would be impossible to calculate; the alien bill, however, then secured us from many evils, and this lesson ought to teach parliament not to check steps of prudence on the supposition that they were to guard against improbable dangers. It

had been asked whether this country would consent to arm ministers with such a power as would enable them to become the instruments of vengeance of foreign government? The hon. gent. had, however, no right to put his own case, and then draw his own conclusions: if he was unwilling that a single stranger should be dismissed, his lordship would ask in reply, if he would consent that this country should be thrown open to all the desperate spirits that had surrounded Buonaparte on his return to France? (*Hear.*) Would it be wise for Great Britain to give unqualified admission to all the French subjects that abandoned their own country? (*Hear.*) If not, a discretionary power must of course be placed in the hands of the executive government. It was argued that the consequence of this bill would be, that British subjects would be ill received abroad; but his lordship was happy to be able to remove all alarm upon this head, since it was a fact within his knowledge that the powers to Europe concurred in measures to prevent the indiscriminate reception of Frenchmen, more especially, in the countries immediately contiguous to France, they had recommended that an asylum should be afforded to all refugees, and the confederacy of Switzerland had acted upon this advice. If an alien bill were consistent with the general system of policy of this country in 1801 and 1814, it appeared to be more consistent now: it was doubly necessary at a time when we were under the necessity of keeping an army in France for the purpose of securing the peace of Europe, which in 1814 we had not deemed requisite. Were no measures of internal precaution to be adopted while we were employing this most extraodinary measure of external precaution? (*Hear, hear.*) Prudence and expediency justified the delegation of this power to ministers: it was recognised as one of the resources possessed by the British and by all free constitutions, and it did not infringe upon the general liberty of the subject. However secure we might be, we ought not to sleep upon our situation; and as there seemed to be no danger that the bill would be abused, or converted to an instrument of vengeance, the house could not do more wisely than to pass the act: if it were not passed, the country would shortly be deluged by the most dangerous characters, and then we could not remove the evil, without the renewal of the law, aggravated in its provisions and in the mode of its execution. The present measure would midly shield the country, and would enable parliament to show that it was not afflicted with an insensibility to its real dangers.

Mr. Horner observed, that the only motive which could induce the noble lord to dwell upon the circumstances of the country in 1793, was a wish to prejudice the question: the discordances of political opinion that then prevailed had now become mere matters of history, and the circumstances of the nation were totally different. Even at that time danger to the internal tranquillity of the realm was the only excuse for the bill: mere external commotions could never have forced it from parliament. But the noble lord now wished to fill his friends with imaginary terors, and complained that the other side of the house was insensible to the perils that surrounded the nation, and that it would not be contented with his statements. Assuredly not; upon a proposition like this, all men ought to think for themselves, without attending to the dictation of a minister. But now were members who usually sat on the opposition benches insensible to danger? Because they thought that the existing law gave sufficient powers to the crown against aliens. Were aliens exempt from all the penalties, and the country deprived of all the protection of the common law? Insensible to danger! Why did not the noble lord bring the same charge against our ancestors? Why did he not complain, that from the most remote times, when similarity of language increased the facility of communication, to the year 1793, they had never imposed an alien bill upon the country? Why did he not complain that, during the long contests for the crown, and the religious struggles of a later date, no alien bill had been resorted to? To come to a better period of our history, why did not the noble lord complain that, from the English revolution to the French revolution, the wisdom of the statesmen of this nation had never devised this admirable expedient, at a time too when a Pretender to the throne was countenanced, not only by foreigners, but by natives, and backed by our neighbour and our enemy? Were not these real cases of internal peril, and yet the common law had always been deemed sufficient through wars for the crown, for religion, and for the Pretender. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The parliament of England then acted on a wise discretion, and held the danger less to have aliens in the country, than to intrust a minister with such an instrument of tyranny. All other arguments failing, however, the noble lord had rested the measure this night upon a new ground—a ground expressly disclaimed by Mr. Pitt in 1793. It now appeared that the bill was not to be passed for the purpose of ensuring domestic tranquility, but, to us the noble lord's words, for the purpose of securing the essential principles of British policy. The phrase was not more vague than those usually employed by his lordship: and in thise case it was capable of explanation by his conduct at the celebrated congress of Vienna, where it appeared that the essential principle of British policy, and of the policy of the other powers of Europe, was to compel a division and subdivision of territory among themselves and to force upon certain countries certain legitimate dynasties. A savage, malegnant, and despicable determination among others had then been resolved upon, which the noble lord wished the house to sanction, viz. that none of the members of the constituent assembly should be allowed to take refuge in any other countries but Russia, Prussia, and Austria, where the most arbitrary governments were established; and besides this, he wanted to be armed with a power which would enable him, upon conference with the French ambassador, to shut out such others as might fly for refuge to that country which had long been famed for its humane hospitality: this might be an essential principle of British policy in the noble lord's idea, but he (Mr. Horner) felt assured that a british parliament would never support such a principle. (*Hear, hear.*) All industrious and ingenious foreigners by this bill were to be sent out of the country, because the noble lord wished to concure with the French government, or with the Spanish government, (*hear, hear,*) with the Austrian or with the Russian government; but would the house lend itself to such a concert, by which innocent men were to be consigned to the wilds of Siberia, or the dungeons of Ceuta? (*Hear, hear.*) He begged to read the preamble of the bill of 1793, by which would appear what was the design of the framers of that measure:—"Whereas a great and unusual number of persons, not being natural-born subjects of his Majesty's &c. have lately resorted to this kingdom; and whereas in the present circumstances of Europe much danger may arise to the public tranquility from the resort and residence of aliens. (*Hear*, from Lord Castlereagh.) The noble lord might cheer, but how would he show any present danger to the public tranquillity. From the first day the subject was mentioned, he had been called upon to state even a possible case of danger, and the answer was, that the danger consisted in the instability of the Bourbons; and thus a mere question of despotic speculation was converted into "an essential principle of British policy." He (Mr. Horner) protested against the position of the Solicitor-general, founded on a loose sentence in Blackstone, and the *dictum* of an old attorney-general, that the king had a right by prerogative to send aliens out of the country; and ridiculed the single precedent brought forward in 1793, by which it appeared that the prerogative had been exercised in the reign of Henry IV. He also quoted the act of 1798 to show that the offence of non-obedience was not treated as a misdemeanour, (the punishment for which was indefinite fine and imprisonment), but as a distinct offence, for which the punishment of one month's confinement was assigned. The great difference, he observed, between a war and a peace alien bill appeared to be this—that the first was to secure our own tranquillity, and the last to secure the tranquillity of foreign states. The noble lord had said that there was no danger of abuse: upon that subject he (Mr. H.) would only remark, that he would not intrust arbitrary powers liable to misapplication to any man, or to any set of men. He would put three cases.—Suppose, in the first place, envoys might arrive from Holland to dun the Russian ambassador for the debt due from his government; that ambassador might find it convenient to apply to the noble lord to prevent this demand, and his lordship might discover that it was an essential principle of British policy to send the unlucky Dutchmen out of the country by means of this alien bill. Suppose, in the second place, a body of merchants, the subjects of Ferdinand the beloved, resident in England, should be desirous of proceeding upon business to South America; the Spanish ambassador might give a hint that they were friendly to the revolutionary party in New Spain, and the noble lord might politely take the hint, and send these unoffending traders to Spain, to be dealt with according to the tender mercy of the monarch of that country. Such an occurrence was not impossible, though he did not mean to assert that it would occur, or that there would be any foundation for his 3d case, which supposed that some of the persecuted Protestants of Nismes should seek refuge in Great Britain, with a clergyman, who had formerly belonged to the constituent body, at their head: the Catholic French ambassador, perhaps of the Angouleme party, might apply to have them instantly sent abroad again, and the noble lord would have no power of refusal, since, by the passing of this bill, he would deprive himself of the answer, that the laws of the country gave him no such authority: in such a case even the noble lord must lament that he had been armed with a measure which precluded him from giving protection, which his own heart would yearn to afford. He (Mr. H.) would not enter into the question, either economically or commercially, but he protested in the strongest terms against inflicting upon the history and national character of the empire a lasting reproach by the passing of this peace alien bill. He cared not for the opinions of foreign courts, who might with reason rejoice at the measure, since it was for them and their benefit it was passed: in truth the noble lord lent himself as an instrument to foreign powers in the persecution of their subjects, and in hunting them from one end of Europe to the other. (*Hear, hear.*) It was not difficult to understand why ministers of a certain character could not vary their measures with the varying circumstances of the times. In 1793 the house gave extraordinary powers to an extraordinary man, and because the present government found the alien bill upon the statute-book, and learnt that it was about to expire, its revival was immediately determined upon: ministers were determined to follow the steps of Mr. Pitt, and discontinuance of the act would be an innovation upon their system. (*Hear, hear.*) What he (Mr. H.) required was, that the house should no longer allow this innovation upon the constitution, for until the French revolution no such law was ever passed: he trusted that the good sense of parliament would prevail over this attempt to substitute an arbitrary statute for the common law of the land, and the known loyalty of the people.

(*To be Continued in our next.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 13.

ALIEN BILL.

The order of the day for the house going into a committee on this bill being read,

General Thornton took that opportunity of expressing his approbation of it. The Attorney general had the other night adverted to the King's prerogative of preventing the entrance of aliens into this country; and he (General T.) wished now to remind ministers of another prerogative of the crown—that of preventing our own subjects from going abroad, or of recalling them when there, under penalty of confiscating their property. (*Laughter.*) This evil of men of property going abroad, and avoiding the taxes which their fellow subjects had to pay, was every day increasing; this branch of the King's prerogative should, therefore, be attended to, and a bill brought in for taking absentees. It would be the duty of ministers to bring in a bill for preventing persons from going abroad to spend their money, and for recalling those who were there, on penalty of confiscation of property. (*A laugh.*)

Sir M. W. Ridley was unwilling to let the bill pass through this stage without declaring his sense of it. Whatever might be the reasons for an alien bill in time of war, the change of times and circumstances had entirely removed them. The alien office since 1798 had cost the country an expense of 120,000l. Now indeed, we were told, it was reduced to 3,000l. a year; but even this expense should not be continued for the support of what he must call a useless and illiberal office. He thought the bill quite unnecessary, and the only reason he could conjecture for its continuance was, the unwillingness of ministers to relinquish any power once placed in their hands. He could not rest satisfied without entering his protest against it.

Alderman C Smith supported the bill.

Mr. J. P Grant remarked, that the hon. general might settle with his friends the ministers as to the extent and wisdom of his confiscatory bill. He himself should not occupy the time of the house on the present measure, but should reserve what he had to say upon it till the bringing up of the report.

The bill then went through a committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

SIR LOWRY COLE.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that he should on Monday next propose, that the Thanks of the House (which had been voted) should be given to Sir Lowry Cole, for his distinguished services at the Battle of Waterloo, in his place. The Thanks had been transmitted to that distinguished Officer, among others, by letter; but he thought, being a Member of this House, it would be more gratifying to him to receive the communication in his place. He had been absent on foreign service, which was the reason he had not attended in his place before. But as the Temple of Janus was shut, and as this would be the last occasion in which the House would be called upon this Session, no objection, perhaps, would arise, notwithstanding the time was gone by.

The Speaker said, that in common cases, he should consider himself precluded, the time having gone by; but this being a very particular occasion, he should with pleasure communicate to the Hon. Officer the Thanks of the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 17TH,

BANK RESTRICTIONS.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had understood that there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of such a measure as this. The only difference of opinion was, as to the period when the Bank should resume its payments in cash. He recommended this Bill on the ground that the Bank should resume these payments as early as might be consistent with the public interests. It was also the intention that the Bank should resume these payments at the period mentioned in this Bill. In his opinion it was the most impolitic thing to return to cash payments immediately after the conclusion of a long war; because there always was in such a case a strong revulsion in the state of all kinds of property. The experience of every war proved this fact; and what was more singular, was, that the conclusion of the most successful wars proved this in the greatest degree, as was the case after the war of 1763. But from all experience those were evils of a temporary nature; yet it was the duty of Parliament to proceed with caution. The Noble Lord observed, the time now appointed for the Bank resuming Cash Payments was the 5th of July, 1818, and he could not but consider that it was a wiser and more politic course, and one more advantageous both to the Bank and to the Public, thus to name a distant period at which, under existing circumstances, there was a probability the Bank would be prepared to resume its payments, than to name a shorter period now, and afterwards to have to propose a further prolongation of the Restrictions. The Noble Lord then proceeded to defend the extension of the Restrictions, which he said, were originally rendered necessary by our enormous foreign expenditure, and by the unfavorable state of the Exchange as regarded us. Those reasons had indeed ceased with the war, and things were in progress towards their former situation; but time was required to allow them to become what they were previous to the commencement of the late long and arduous contest. He was of opinion that the time now proposed would prove sufficient to enable the Bank to make preparation to resume their payments; a less time than that proposed, he did not consider would be sufficient for that purpose. With respect to the mode which the Bank should adopt in the resumption of Cash Payments, that, he was of opinion, should be left to their own judgment and discretion; any interference on the part of Parliament on that head, he was persuaded could not but prove injurious.

The Earl of Lauderdale could not agree to the Noble Lord's arguments in favour of this unusual extension of time. He was persuaded that it ought not, if prolonged at all, to be prolonged for more than one year; and, therefore, he should propose, as an amendment, that 1817 be inserted instead of 1818.—This measure was originally proposed by the Administration as a measure to continue only for six weeks—At the expiration of that time, it was continued for six weeks longer, and so on, to the end of the Session; and, the end of that Session, it was continued till the commencement of the next Session. At length it became a war measure; and now, for the first time, it was proposed as a peace measure, and that for two years, instead of one. The Noble Lord contended, that the necessity for the measure had all had ceased, at least to a very great degree. Ministers had spoken on this subject, and afterwards published their speeches. A number of persons had written pamphlets on the subject, but all had argued that the necessity for this measure arose out of our large foreign expenditure, the state of the Exchange the large importation of Corn, and the high price of Bullion. Did any of those reasons exist now? Certainly not—and therefore he must say it was a new measure, a measure arising out of the bargain between Government and the Bank. It was the large loan which the Bank had advanced to the Noble Lord opposite, which rendered the continuation of the restrictions necessary, and with the dealings which, the Noble Lord had had with the Bank already, and those which he seemed to anticipate. It was trusting in a fallacy to suppose that the Bank would be able to resume cash payments at the time now fixed. Since the Bank must of necessity, on account of their dealings with Government have, at least, 23 millions of notes in circulation; and he would ask the Noble Lord, or any Bank Director, whether it would be possible for the Bank to resume cash payments with less than two-thirds the amount of their notes in circulation being collected in gold in their Treasury. They might indeed open cash payments with a less sum than this, but they must shut their doors, if they did, in a fortnight afterwards. Under this system, not two years, nor 20 years, would enable the Bank to resume its payments; but adopt the opposite system, reduce the Bankpaper in circulation, and six months would prove sufficent for that object. The Noble Lord then proceeded to repeat the arguments formerly used by himself, and by those who opposed the Bill in its progress through the House of Commons. The Noble Lord then proceeded to take a review of the profits which accrued to the Bank from the continuation of this system; and contended, that from the low price of bullion, the famished state of the exchange, and from various other circumstances, no time so favourable as the present could ever arise for resuming cash payments; and that a delay of two years would render that measure more difficult than it had been at any former period; for these reasons it was that he should press his amendment.

Lord Liverpool repeated his arguments in favour of the Bill in its original from.

The amendment was then negatived, without a division.

Lord Lauderdale then proposed to add the words "and no longer." This amendment was also opposed by Lord Liverpool, and negatived.

The Bill then went through the Committee and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Adjourned at Half past Nine.

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